

JPRS-CPS-84-066

5 October 1984

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

FBIS

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5 October 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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EASTERN EUROPE

FURTHER ON LI, CEAUSESCU BANQUET SPEECHES

OW290349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0738 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Article by reporter Luo Dongquan]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Aug (XINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, held a grand banquet in Bucharest this evening to warmly welcome Li Xiannian, standing committee member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the People's Republic of China.

President Li Xiannian is now on a state visit to Romania at the invitation of President Ceausescu after attending the activities to celebrate the 40th anniversary of Romania's national day.

Both Ceausescu and Li Xiannian spoke one after another at the banquet jointly hailing the sincere friendship and [militant unity] between the two parties, the two countries, and the two peoples of China and Romania.

Ceausescu said: Your visit "is an expression of the lasting feelings between our two countries and two peoples who treasure and respect each other, an illustration of the fine, traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, the two parties, and the two peoples of Romania and China, and proof of the common aspiration and determination to cooperate still more broadly in the struggle for socialism, social progress, independence, and world peace."

Ceausescu emphatically pointed out: "The mutual visits, the talks conducted, and the understanding reached at the top level have played a special role in the past and at present in developing our ties for each time they have vigorously stimulated Romanian-Chinese cooperation and coordination."

Ceausescu said: "We know and appreciate the wide-ranging activities being undertaken by the great Chinese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, to turn their country into a strong socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, and science and with ever higher standards of living. We also know the ever more important role People's China plays in the international community today and in the fight and general efforts for world peace and security and for understanding and cooperation among nations."

He said: "Life shows that the conditions in which socialism has been built differ from one country to another, and it is precisely this fact that demonstrates the might of socialism and its ability to build a new society; it shows that all socialist nations must do all they can to use facts and concrete achievements to demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system we have built."

On Romania's achievements in socialist construction, Ceausescu said: The 13th congress of the Romanian Communist Party will be held this autumn, and it will "endorse new resolutions and trace new guidelines which will raise these achievements onto a higher level." "The targets we intend to attain in the ensuing period will provide for the general implementation of the party program of building a multilaterally developed socialist society as well as appropriate conditions for building, afterwards, the superior stage of the socialist society--communism--in Romania."

On international issues, Ceausescu said: "We have paid and continue to pay special attention to the development of relations with all socialist countries, and we firmly campaign for the strengthening of their unity and cooperation; this is of utmost importance for the entire international community, for the assertion of the prestige of socialism in the world, and for a policy of cooperation and peace." He said: At the same time, Romania also broadly develops its relations with the developing countries and the non-aligned countries; actively backs their efforts toward social and economic independence; and promotes economic, political, technical, scientific, and cultural relations with all the states in the world.

He said: "We firmly hold that our relations with other countries must be based on the principles of full equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, mutual benefit, and nonuse of force or threat of force. We are resolutely for the observance of everyone's right to choose his own path of development without any outside interference."

Ceausescu expressed great anxiety over the unprecedentedly tense situation in the world. He reaffirmed: On the issue of medium-range guided missiles in Europe, efforts must be made to prevent the United States from deploying missiles and the Soviet Union from carrying out countermeasures and to urge them to resume negotiations and reach agreement on the removal of medium-range missiles in Europe and on the destruction of all nuclear weapons.

He said: "We hail the People's Republic of China's firm stand on the cessation of the deployment of nuclear missiles and on disarmament. We consider these of particular importance to the entire international community."

Ceausescu also reaffirmed Romania's stand on the Balkan region, the Middle East, the war between Iran and Iraq, the international debt issue, and issues such as the establishment of a new world economic order. He said: "The contemporary world faces numerous, complex and serious problems, and all states, whatever their social system, should participate in their settlement--the small

and medium-sized countries and the developing and non-aligned countries in particular, as they are directly interested in a policy of cooperation, independence, and peace."

In conclusion, Ceausescu expressed his confidence that President Li Xiannian's visit to Romania will go down as a new and important contribution toward strengthening Romanian-Chinese friendship and cooperation and the cause of international peace and cooperation.

President Li Xiannian then delivered a speech. First of all, he talked about his fine impressions when he visited Romania several times in the past. He also spoke highly of Romania's achievements in construction for the past 40 years. He pointed out: Romania, an impoverished and backward country before liberation, has become a socialist state with modern industry and advanced agriculture.

He said: All these great achievements have been made under the firm leadership of the Romanian Communist Party with Comrade Ceausescu as its head. They are inseparable from your persistent efforts in applying the general theses of Marxism-Leninism to Romanian realities. The Chinese people wholeheartedly enjoy the great successes achieved by the Romanian people.

On the situation in China, Li Xiannian said: "Currently, the domestic situation in China is fine. The political situation characterized by stability and unity is even more consolidated, while the economy is following a healthy path of development. Through the efforts of the people throughout the country, the sixth five-year plan--1981 to 1985--might be fulfilled ahead of schedule." He also introduced the Chinese people's goal and policy of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Referring to the international situation, Li Xiannian said: "The fierce rivalry between the superpowers for world hegemony and their escalation by turns of the nuclear arms race have aggravated the tense situation in the world and seriously threatened world peace." He warmly hailed Romania's firm peaceful foreign policy which has always been upheld by Romania. He said: "Romania opposes the policy of dividing the globe into spheres of influence and urges the elimination of the confrontation between the two major military blocs. It opposes the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. Romania, while wishing to develop friendly relations with all countries, emphasizes that interstate relations should be guided by the principles of independence, equal rights, noninterference in each other's affairs, and the nonuse of force or the threat to use force." He said: "Comrade Ceausescu has time and again appealed to the United States to halt the deployment of nuclear missiles and the Soviet Union to stop carrying out its countermeasures and called on them to resume negotiations at once." He emphatically pointed out: "Romania's stand in adhering to principle and upholding justice has won overall appreciation through the world."

Dwelling on China's independent and peaceful foreign policy, he said: "We advocate that all countries, large or small, should be treated on equal footing.

We oppose power politics and hegemonism and advocate the relaxation instead of the aggravation of the tense situation in the world. [We are in favor of disarmament and against the arms race. We stand for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. We share the same views with Romania on the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles. The United States and the Soviet Union should stop the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe and other regions and resume negotiations to reach agreement on a drastic cut in their nuclear arsenals.] We believe that the independence and sovereignty of European countries should be respected and their security guaranteed. We support the development of relations between Eastern and Western European countries and the easing of tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States because they are in the interest of peace and stability in Europe and the world as a whole."

Li Xiannian emphatically pointed out: "China and Romania have always respected each other, treated each other on equal footing and effectively cooperated with each other. Practice in the past 30 years has proven: As the basic norm guiding international relations, the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence are correct principles that can withstand all tests. These principles are applicable not only to relations between countries with different social systems but also to relations between countries with similar social systems. With the building of socialism and communism as their common ideal, socialist countries should become examples in strictly abiding by these principles. If these principles are violated, antagonism or even clashes would take place in countries with similar social systems. Basically speaking, all the countries in the world--big or small, strong or weak, rich or poor--are sovereign states on an equal footing. Every country has the right to independently choose its own road of revolution and construction and to independently decide its position and policies on world affairs. Naturally, the socialist countries are no exception. We stress independence in various socialist countries, while at the same time we advocate that various socialist countries should carry out internationalist cooperation among themselves. All this is not contradictory, but compatible. Only on the basis of independence of each country would it be possible to establish true internationalist cooperative relations. It runs counter to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism to describe the safeguarding of a country's independence and sovereignty and its legitimate national interests as nationalism, still less to make use of it as an excuse to encroach upon them. Romania has made consistent efforts to defend the correct norms governing the relationship between the socialist countries. The Chinese Government and people resolutely support the correct stand taken by the Romanian Government and people on this important issue of principles."

Li Xiannian said in conclusion: "In the long period of their struggle and construction, the peoples of China and Romania have always supported and helped each other. The Chinese people will never forget the support given to them by the Romanian people either in the cause of defending the correct norms governing relations between the socialist countries and the communist parties

of various countries or in our socialist construction and the struggle for the reunification of our motherland. The Romanian people are comrades-in-arms of the Chinese people sharing weal and woe. The Chinese party and people highly cherish Chinese-Romanian friendship. They are determined to incessantly consolidate and develop these close relations in the ensuing months and years."

After Ceausescu and Li Xiannian finished their speeches, the band played the national anthems of China and Romania.

The banquet tonight was held at the State Council building during which a warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout. During the banquet, the hosts and guests cordially chatted and frequently clinked their glasses.

Seated at the table for the guest of honor were Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the Romanian Government; Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State; President Ceausescu; and President Li Xiannian. Also present at the banquet to help entertain the guests were other Romanian party and government leaders including Emil Bobu, Lina Ciohanu, [Nicolae Constantin,] Ion Dinca, [Alexandrina Gainuse, (Con Altayanu), Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, (Ion Palun), Ilie Verdet, Stefan Andrei, (Ma Ionekai), Suzana Gadea, Ana Muresan, (Ion Ladu), Ion Stoian, Ioan Ursu, and Silviu Curticeanu.] Also attending the banquet were members of the RCP Central Committee, government ministers, and the responsible persons of various government organs at the central level and mass organizations.

Invited to attend the banquet were members of President Li Xiannian's entourage including Hao Jianxiu, Gong Dafei, Chen Jie, Tao Siju, Sun Honglie, and Li Zewang. Also attending the banquet on invitation were [officials of the Chinese Embassy in Romania.]

CSO: 4005/878

EASTERN EUROPE

RENMIN RIBAO ON LI IN BRIONI, AT TITO EXHIBITION

HK041145 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 84 p 6

["Newsletter from Yugoslavia" by Ding Yiwei [0002 0001 5633] and Yan Zheng [0917 2973]: "Profound Remembrance"]

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Aug--On his visit to Yugoslavia, President Li Xiannian made his first stopover at Brioni Island and Pula City on the northern shore of the Adriatic Sea. The Adriatic is a world-famous scenic area in the west of Yugoslavia. If you look down from the window of your plane when flying over the Adriatic, you can see a lot of small islands spreading in knots and glittering like emeralds in the immense sea; and Brioni is the largest and most beautiful among them. On the island the mountains are covered with greenery and the air is heavy with the aroma of flowers all the year round. And to the east of the island, across the sea, is Pula City, which is well-known for its historic sites and shipbuilding industry.

On his arrival by special plane at Pula airport, President Li was welcomed by Radovan Vlahkovic, vice president of the State Presidency of the SFRY. Then he headed for Pula port by car and crossed to Brioni on board the "Bo De Ge Er Ka" [3134 1795 2047 1422 0595], the special yacht of the late President Tito. The next day, President Li toured Vodnjan [8001 0502] Island and visited the late President Tito's former residence on the island, in the company of Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. Comrade Tito made his first trip to Brioni in 1947. A presidential palace was built there 2 years later. From then on, for 33 years, President Tito lived intermittently on the island, where he was busy with state affairs and diplomatic activities.

President Li visited an exhibition of photographs showing President Tito working and living on the island. He saw at the main door a huge photograph of Tito waving his hand. President Tito was tall in stature and had bright piercing eyes and a changeable expression. It seemed that he was greeting the guests on their arrival. President Li gazed with deep feeling at President Tito's portrait. The scene was reminiscent of President Tito's visit to China in 1977. President Li had then, in the capacity of vice premier, had taken part in the talks with President Tito. He had also accompanied Tito on his visit to Hangzhou, Shanghai, and Urumqi. President Li told Yugoslav comrades later that, from his contacts with President Tito, he had felt Tito's noble character

ahering to principles, defying brute force, being open-minded, and seeking truth from facts. President Tito had made outstanding contributions to the restoration and development of friendly relations between China and Yugoslavia and between the two parties. President Li Xiannian greatly appreciated and cherished the memory of all these efforts made by President Tito. Now, on his first visit to Yugoslavia in the capacity of head of state, President Li Xiannian chose as the first stopover in his itinerary the place where President Tito had worked and lived during his lifetime and the exhibition of his photographs. This was a gesture to show his boundless remembrance and respect for Comrade Tito.

The vast number of photographs on exhibit recorded scenes of President Tito meeting with foreign heads of state and guests on Brioni. President Li looked carefully at all the photographs, and he was particularly interested in one of them. That photograph showed Tito's historic meeting with Nasser and Nehru in July 1956. Everyone remembers that it was after this meeting that the Yugoslav, Egyptian, and Indian heads of state issued the "Brioni Manifesto," which greatly appreciated the principles laid down by the Bandung Conference, condemned divisions into spheres of influence by different blocs as the cause of the tense international situation, opposed the ruling of one country by another, emphasized the role of China in international affairs, and advocated the need to restore China's legitimate seat in the United Nations. This meeting and the manifesto issued afterward were generally acknowledged to be the beginning of the nonaligned movement. After the meeting, to initiate and promote the nonaligned movement, President Tito traveled around the world, made more than 130 state visits, and held more than 300 rounds of talks with the leaders of different countries. It was on Brioni that many of these meetings were held. From the photographs, President Li Xiannian and other Chinese comrades felt Comrade Tito's indomitable spirit in founding the non-aligned movement, safeguarding its fundamental principles, upholding its correct direction, and defending world peace.

Some photographs on exhibit show President Tito, together with leading members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Federal Assembly, drawing up, on Brioni, the constitution, the united labor law, and other basic policies guiding the construction of the socialist autonomous system. Other photographs show Tito making use of this leisure time to pick fruits and do handicrafts on the island. After his visit to China in 1977, every year he sent to the Chinese embassy some tangerines grown by himself. Some among the Chinese comrades visiting the exhibition today had tasted the tangerines grown by Comrade Tito. The memory of Comrade Tito welled up in their hearts when they saw the photographs of him taking part in physical labor.

When Comrade Li Xiannian and the other Chinese comrades were about to wind up their visit to the exhibition, they paused in front of the last photograph and gazed at it with heavy hearts. The photograph showed Comrade Tito leaving Brioni, in 1979 for the sixth summit of nonaligned countries. As the yacht "Bo De Ge Er Ka" was slowly leaving the island with President Tito on board, a little boy on the shore waved to the president, in the hope that he would return soon. However, Comrade Tito never came back again, leaving his cause

and spirit in the people's minds forever. Many heads of state and many foreign friends have come to the island to visit the place where Comrade Tito rested, worked, and participated in physical labor. Last year, in this place, General Secretary Hu Yaobang recited a few verses by Li Bai to express his admiration of Comrade Tito's great contribution to the founding of the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Yugoslavia and between the Chinese and Yugoslav parties. Today, President Li Xiannian had also come here to cherish the memory of the great achievements and revolutionary spirit of President Tito. In the visitors' book in the exhibition hall he wrote: "The immortal cause of Comrade Tito, a great Marxist and great communist fighter, will shine forever!"

CSO: 4005/878

EASTERN EUROPE

RENMIN RIBAO ON PRC-ROMANIA FRIENDSHIP, LI VISIT

HK310629 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Aug 84 p 6

["Newsletter From Romania" by reporters Ding Yiwei [0002 0001 5633] and Yan Zheng [0917 2973]: "Reluctance to Part, Friendship Everlasting"]

[Text] This is a day which will go down in the history of friendship between China and Romania--the national flags of Romania and China fluttering together in the breeze, those warm embraces and cordial handshakes; those fragrant roses in "Europe's green city" of Bucharest and the charming carnations in the sea-side resort of Constanta; the brilliant history of our brotherly Romania, together with its magnificent achievements in economy and social development in the past 40 years; the joyous festival, the splendid military review, and the grand mass parade...all these have left very deep impressions on the minds of all the comrades of the Chinese party and government delegation, headed by President Li Xiannian, and filled them with unforgettable memories of genuine friendship.

Today, President Li Xiannian has successfully concluded his state visit to Romania, and left Bucharest with a feeling of attachment and regret.

President Li Xiannian was warmly entertained and welcomed by party and government leaders and the people of Romania on his visit to this beautiful country. During his visit, President Li and President Ceausescu conducted many sincere and cordial meetings and talks. President Ceausescu held a grand banquet in honor of President Li and his party, and both sides highly praised the [true friendship and fighting solidarity between the two parties, the two countries, and the peoples of the two countries. The fresh contacts and talks between the leaders of the two countries have further deepened the intimate fighting friendship already existing between the two countries.] In order to express the respect and friendship of the Chinese people toward Comrade Ceausescu, President Li presented President Ceausescu with a copy of the fourth volume of the Chinese edition of the "Selected Works of Ceausescu," signed by himself. In recognition of President Li's outstanding contribution to Sino-Romanian friendship, President Ceausescu awarded President Li Xiannian with the "Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania" medal, first class. People still clearly remember that in the history of Sino-Romanian friendship, Premier Zhou Enlai visited Romania twice in his lifetime. In the past several years, General Secretary Hu Yaobang and other Chinese leaders have also paid visits to Romania.

As for President Li Xiannian, he has led our party and government delegations to participate in the Romanian national day celebrations on three different occasions--the first 20 years ago, the second 10 years ago, and the third now. And the leaders of Romania have also paid many visits to China, and Comrade Ceausescu himself has already paid four visits to China. Now, with the two heads of state meeting once again on the banks of the Danube, another brilliant page has been added to the Sino-Romanian history of friendship. Indeed, the friendship between the two parties and the two countries of China and Romania is truly profound and lasting!

The friendly relations between the peoples of China and Romania have a long history. As early as the period of the anti-fascist war, the two sides voiced their support for each other and encouraged each other. This friendship has been daily increasing with the passage of time. During President Li's current visit, people can see still more clearly that the flowers of friendship between the peoples of China and Romania are really in full bloom, with deep roots and vigorous leaves.

When the news about President Li Xiannian's visiting the Bucharest heavy machinery works reached the factory, all its 12,000 workers danced for joy. They said: When 2,500 workers of the factory participated in a national day parade, they saw how President Li Xiannian on the rostrum waved affectionately to them. Now, they feel particularly honored by the chance to welcome President Li Xiannian in their own factory. This factory was producing for China a complete set of equipment for a cement works. The workers said: "We must not only greet the honored guests with fresh flowers but also invite them to see how we work seriously and try to improve product quality, so that the cement factory equipment imported from here by the Chinese friends can reach an advanced level."

In Constanta, with its beautiful views and pleasant weather, when President Li Xiannian was visiting an agricultural cooperative, the welcoming crowd on both sides of an over 100-meter-long path waved sheaves of fresh flowers. The peasants invited President Li Xiannian to taste the fruits harvested by them and their homemade grape wine, in order to show their sincere friendship for the Chinese people--friendship more profound than wine can symbolize.

During President Li Xiannian's visit, certain Romanian comrades who had studied and worked in China in the past were especially happy. They thought nothing of offering their services as interpreters and guides, in order to contribute toward the development of Romanian-Chinese friendship. Shi Tan Ke [0670 0982 4430], who studied the Chinese language and Chinese literature in Beijing University in the early 1960's and who is now a Sinologist with the Romanian Press Agency, repeatedly said how he loved China and missed it. To sow the seeds of friendship from generation to generation, he was prepared to save up for a trip for his whole family to see China. Dao Luo Ban Chu [6670 3157 3803 2806], a beautiful Romanian girl born in China, spoke fluent Chinese. She excitedly told reporters that from the first day of President Li Xiannian's arrival in Romania, she had been watching the TV programs on his visit every night. These programs evoked in her mind beautiful memories of her childhood

spent in China. The friendship of the Romanian people really has a long history and has left a deep impression on people's minds....

Well, when President Li Xiannian and the Chinese party and government delegation led by him said farewell to Romania, displaying great reluctance to leave, people were deeply convinced that the tree of Sino-Romanian friendship, that had grown luxuriantly, would bear still more rewarding fruits of friendship on the banks of the Danube and of the Chang Jiang.

CSO: 4005/878

EASTERN EUROPE

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY LAUDS PRC-SFRY COOPERATION

HK311145 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 84 p 6

[Commentary by reporter Yan Zheng: "New Stage in the Friendly, Cooperative Relations Between China and Yugoslavia"]

[Text] The happy news of President Li Xiannian's Yugoslavia visit has created a new upsurge of friendship among the broad masses of people in Yugoslavia. Over the past few days this reporter has met with many Yugoslav friends. They all talked about a warm welcome for the first visit by a Chinese head of state, holding that this is a new symbol demonstrating continuous development of the profound friendship between the two countries.

During his visit to China in 1977 President Tito predicted: "The vigorous development of our two countries and our active participation in international affairs will certainly open up broader prospects for our cooperative relations based on equality and mutual benefit." Although only 7 years have passed since then, rapid and inspiring developments have already been achieved in the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Yugoslavia. In particular, over the past year or so General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Yugoslavia and the visit by the former Yugoslav Communist Party chairman Comrade Markovic to China have pushed these relations forward to a new stage. The exchange of visits, opinions, and experiences between the two countries' party, government, and military leaders has promoted the development of bilateral relations to a high degree of mutual trust, mutual understanding, and mutual respect.

Over the past few years cultural exchanges and cooperation between the two countries have become more and more extensive with each passing day. Last year there were 81 items of bilateral cultural exchange and cooperation covering a wide range of fields, including culture, art, education, sports, science, information, broadcasting, television, and public health. In the first half of this year cooperation and exchanges in these fields also registered an increase over the same period last year. There have also been exchanges of sports teams, artists, and students between friendship cities of both countries. Many nongovernmental organizations in Yugoslavia have also frequently carried out such activities as "Chinese cultural week" and "Chinese cultural day"; have shown Chinese films; and have held all kinds of exhibitions about China. Chinese films, or documentaries, features, and science films they produced to reflect China's social customs and the new look of China after the reform,

have also time and again appeared on Yugoslav television. The varied and colorful cultural exchanges have promoted mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

What is especially worth mentioning is that, along with the development of Sino-Yugoslav relations, a large number of friends who are eager to study and spread Chinese culture have emerged in Yugoslavia. Owing to their efforts, a series of books and journals concerning China have been published and many Chinese works have been translated and published in Yugoslavia. Some Chinese works, such as "Lu Xun's Essays," "Poems of Li Bai," "Selected Poems of Li Qingzhao," "Midnight," and "Selected Chinese Short Stories," have become favorite books for many young people in Yugoslavia. The "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is now being translated into different languages by several republics and will be published soon. Some republics have worked out ambitious plans to translate and publish a collection of works of Chinese leaders and their reminiscences, as well as "Selected Dramas of Ba Jin" and "Dream of the Red Chamber." At present there are already some mass organizations in Yugoslavia which take studying and spreading Chinese culture and science as their main purpose. They include the "Oriental Society," "Oriental Library," "The Ancient Culture of the East" Editorial Board, "The Learning Chinese Society," and "The Acupuncture Society." In the second half of this year Yugoslavia will hold two exhibitions: "the large-scale Exhibition on Ancient Chinese Civilization" and "the exhibition about the life of Premier Zhou." This is arousing great interest among Yugoslavian friends. President Li Xiannian will personally attend the opening ceremony for the "Exhibition on Ancient Chinese Civilization."

Promoted by the leaders of both countries and, as a result of adopting mutually beneficial measures by both sides, Sino-Yugoslav economic relations have also been developing and good prospects have appeared in this respect. China's imports from Yugoslavia from January to June this year were equal to the total of China's imports from this country last year. Yugoslavia's 10,000-ton ships, tourist boats, and cars will contribute to China's tourism, communications and transport; and China's traditional commodities, such as chinaware and silk, are well received in Yugoslav markets.

Through exploration and through accumulating experiences over the past few years, marked progress has been achieved in cooperation between China and Yugoslavia in industrial and agricultural product technology. The range of cooperation has been expanded and made varied. It has become long-term and steady cooperation. Last year alone, the two countries signed 23 items for industrial cooperation. At the fifth meeting of the Sino-Yugoslav Industrial Cooperation Mixed Committee held in Beijing in June, both sides unanimously agreed to further extend long-term cooperation and provide each other with advanced technology and important information. At the same time, 40 new items for cooperation were decided.

In agriculture, China's relevant units signed five cooperation agreements with the Belgrade Agricultural and Industrial Joint Enterprise recently, according to which Xinjiang's fine-wool sheep will be bred in the suburbs of Belgrade.

and Shanghai's fresh mushrooms will also be grown on the banks of the Danube and Sava Rivers. The Belgrade Agricultural and Industrial Joint Enterprise will help China build modern seed and fodder processing plants.

Sources here generally hold that President Li Xiannian's Yugoslavia visit, which will be of historic significance and will truly play a new and catalytic role in strengthening the great friendship between the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples and in strengthening the long-term, stable, and all-round cooperative relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4005/878

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY'S POLICY ON FAMILY PLANNING ELABORATED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 3, 29 May 84 pp 11-15

[Article by Liang Jimin {2733 3444 3046} and Peng Zhiliang {1756 1807 5328} of the State Family Planning Commission: "Full and Correct Understanding and Implementation of the Party's Policy on Family Planning"]

[Text] Editor's Note: At the conference of heads of departments in charge of family planning in all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of the country, which was convened on 27 February this year at Beijing, important discussions were held for a full understanding and correct implementation of the Central Committee's policy on family planning. The proceedings of the conference not only provide important and significant guidance for continued effective work in family planning but must also be viewed as important in connection with any scientific research in the field of Chinese population problems. For this reason, the present publication is publishing an article jointly written by Comrades Liang Jimin and Peng Zhiliang. The article contains a very detailed exposition of how the party's policy on family planning must be fully and correctly understood and implemented.

Recently the Secretariat of the Central Committee discussed once more family planning work and issued important directives, thereby pointing out one step further the direction for our future work in family planning. A thorough study and full understanding of the spirit of the entire set of directives issued by the Central Committee on the question of family planning is of extreme significance for the full comprehension and correct implementation of the whole range of principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee on the question of family planning and to promote the further healthy and thorough development of family planning work in China.

I.

Since its 3d Plenum, the CPC Central Committee has repeatedly met to study the question of family planning work in our country and has issued "An Open Letter

to All Members of the Party and of the Communist Youth League," "A Directive on Further Effectively Engaging in Family Planning Work" and a series of other directives and resolutions. This series of directives and resolutions was based on the developmental conditions of family planning work in our country and followed the basic idea of "on the one hand to effectively control population growth and on the other hand to gear all action most effectively to the realities of the situation." The policy on family planning was established on the foundation of fairness and rationality, mass support and the ability of the cadres to do a good job. Fully understanding and implementing the spirit of the Central Committee directives means that on the basis of generally advocating that each married couple have only one child, while being somewhat more permissive, in a controlled way, as to second births in rural areas and allowing, in a planned way, second births in cases of actual hardship for certain people, with such cases to be examined and approved on application, and the strictest control must be exercised on second or multiple births beyond what plans permit. As to the second birth, we must grant all possible care where such an obligation exists, on the premise of achieving our overall goal of a 1.2 billion population, but where a second birth should not occur, we must do effective ideological work in order not to have the second birth occur. Otherwise, if there is a birth of one that should not have been born, it will impede taking care of those that must be taken care of, and our policy would then not be able to win the confidence of the people, would not gain the endorsement and support of the majority of the people and as a consequence would as a matter of course run counter to its goal. We must also advocate family planning among the national minorities and formulate specific regulations appropriate to the conditions of the national minorities.

Some say the party's family planning policy is "only one child per family," a statement which is obviously not sufficiently comprehensive. The directives of the Central Committee clearly state: "The state's cadres, staff and workers and the citizens of our cities are to have one child per married couple, excepting special cases for which approval may be granted." "For the rural areas it is generally advocated that each married couple have only one child, but in case of actual hardship for certain people, permission for a second child may be applied for and on approval arrangement may be made for it in a planned manner. No matter what the circumstances, there must not be a third birth." As to the national minorities, "appropriate relaxations" are being called for. There may be here, on the one hand demands for single births, but also demands for second and third births. We must certainly consider the overall aspects of first, second and third births; it would not do to overlook any one of these aspects.

Calculating according to the 1982 sample survey of the birth rate of one-thousandth of all women, in 1982 there were 170 million women in China that could give birth, and among these 17 million had not yet given birth, 33 million had given birth to only one child, and among the couples of these 33 million only 14 million had taken out single-child certificates. This means that in the next few years we must make arrangements for the first birth among the 17 million couples of child-raising age, must encourage 19 million couples that have only one child not to give birth to a second child and must encourage 20 million couples who have already two or more children to adopt long-term

effective contraceptive measures. It shows that single-birth, second-birth and multiple-births* work will each account for basically one-third of the total workload. Practical experiences in many localities have confirmed that where efforts were concentrated on single-child work, a large number of cases of unplanned second or multiple births occurred, and where only multiple births were controlled, there was the phenomenon of a rash of second-child births. According to statistics, the 1982 ratio of single-births, second-births and multiple births among all births in the country was 51.5, 24.2 and 24.2 percent, respectively. According to the computations by some comrades, the index of average births of women in child-bearing ages throughout the country must drop to 1.7 during the period from 1983 to 1990 and to below 1.5 during the period from 1991 to 2000 if we are to achieve our goal of keeping our country's population within 1.2 billion by the end of this century. The above index figures for births make it clear that if we manage to stop all multiple births, we could accommodate second births for 50 percent of couples in their child-raising years. However, due to the high proportion of third and multiple births, the second births could only be accommodated with a simultaneous reduction of the multiple births. Otherwise, if the multiple births are not reduced and not stopped, and in addition a large number of second births would have to be accommodated, our norm of 1.2 billion would certainly be exceeded; we absolutely must not do that.

At an average birth rate of 1.5 for women of child-bearing ages, the relationship of single-births, second-births and multiple births would be as shown in the following table:

<u>Number of Women of Child-Bearing Age</u>	<u>Average Birth Rate</u>	<u>Number of Single Births</u>	<u>Number of Second Births</u>	<u>Number of Multiple Births</u>
100	1.5	50	50	0
100	1.5	50	41	6
100	1.5	50	35	10

There are certain comrades who cannot fully understand the meaning of "grasp firmly and grasp well" and regard it as meaning that our policies must be applied with strictness. The "grasp firmly and grasp well" put forward by the Central Committee is a mutually interrelated concept; to grasp firmly demands of us not to relax in our work and must not be understood as urging greatest strictness specifically in family-planning work. To grasp firmly demands of us to improve the quality of our work and to pay attention to our work methods. The criteria for grasping firmly and grasping well are bringing about achievements, overcoming weaknesses and resolving problems. Policies are the guidelines for action formulated by the state and the political party to realize the

* "Multiple births" means three or more births

political line and the tasks of a certain historical period. Once a policy has been decided upon, it must be resolutely implemented and realized. Formulating the policy must be based on the objective realities and must closely integrate needs and possibilities. If determined in too strict terms, or transcending reality, it may temporarily show very good results, but more often than not cannot be sustained for long or carried out at all. For instance, the stipulation that a couple must have only one child and not a second one would preclude from consideration any actual hardship suffered by certain people and certain special situations, and that would certainly be unfair and unreasonable. Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his report to the 12th CPC National Congress: "We must under no circumstances relax in our family-planning work, especially in the rural areas. We must carry out thorough and painstaking ideological education among our peasants. As long as we do a good job in our work, we shall be able to achieve our goal in population control." The "grasping firmly" that the Central Committee demands is asking us to do concrete and effective work in accordance with the policies determined by the Central Committee. For instance, in the question of giving birth to a third child, the "Open Letter" of 1980 set forth that "birth of a third child is not permissible," which the "Directive" of 1982 reiterates by stating that "no matter what the circumstances, there must not be a third birth." However, according to 1982 year-end statistics for 1,209 counties in 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country, only 6 counties, or 0.5 percent, had no multiple births; in 12.8 percent of the counties the multiple-birth ratio was 1 percent or less; in 20.8 percent of the counties the multiple-birth ratio was 5 percent or less; in 22.7 percent of the counties the multiple-birth ratio was 10 percent or less. The ratio of multiple births among all babies born in 1982 throughout the country was still 24.2 percent and in some counties as high as over 40 percent! A situation like this is not due to the lack of firmness in the formulation of our Central Committee's policy, but due to a major degree to our not doing a good job in the work we are to perform.

II.

The 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee reaffirmed that the political line of dialectical materialism of seeking truth from fact, of linking theory with reality and of starting out from reality in all affairs is the broad avenue toward the new overall situation of initiating our socialist modernization. The practical experiences of the last few years bear out the fact that persisting in this ideological line will have our work always come out victorious and that violations of this ideological line will have our work suffer setbacks. As we are intent on fully implementing the entire set of principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee on family planning, we must also resolutely uphold the realistic ideological line determined at the 3d Plenum. That is:

First, at the time of formulating a family-planning policy in any locality, we must implement the spirit of seeking truth from facts and must not merely mechanically copy and transfer.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly stated: "Without solving the problem of the ideological line...it is impossible to come up with a correct political

line, and even if we would still formulate one, it would be impossible to implement this line." Whether we uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts is a question of whether we want to uphold materialism and conduct our affairs according to objective laws. We are constantly faced with this question in having to decide how to regard and deal with the objective realities and the problem of relating to policies determined by higher authority and to directives from higher authority. It is a question, precisely as Comrade Chen Yun [7115 0061] has expressed it, of "only the written tests," "only the directives from above" and "only the reality." The entire set of Central Committee directives on family planning work is permeated with the spirit of seeking truth from facts. There is, for instance, a special section in the "Directive on Further Doing Effective Work in Family Planning," issued by the Central Committee and the State Council, which reads: "In the past, before the Central Committee had issued specific regulations, the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions had formulated provisional regulations, which, generally speaking, had played a positive role in helping launch family planning work. Those regulations that have been found suitable may continue to be applied in future. Those that conflict with the present directive shall be adjusted step by step in the light of the special local conditions, or concrete policies and enforcement provisions shall be formulated based on the spirit of the present directive."

It has to be pointed out that the foundation of our starting out from actual conditions is the spirit prescribed by the Central Committee and the rule that there must be no violation of the principles laid down by the Central Committee in its policies. However, due to the vast expanse of our territory and the differences between localities and between provinces in their natural conditions, their economic conditions, the density of their populations and many other conditions, it is necessary, when effectively implementing the spirit determined upon by the Central Committee, to make specific provisions in the light of the specific conditions of the locality in question. Otherwise, copying and passing on mechanically and "any blind, superficial and unquestioning implementation of directives from above is not true implementation of directives from higher authority" (Mao Zedong, "On Opposing Book Worship").

The best method of upholding the principle of seeking truth from facts and of overcoming mechanical copying and transferring is to engage in investigation and research. Take, for instance, the accommodation of second births: are the conditions that the Central Committee set forth for the care of such births suitable for the conditions of your locality; can the methods of rewards and restraints be carried out in your locality; how can all the technical measures of family planning be carried out in your locality, etc., etc. For all these questions investigation and research must lead to the formulation of specific regulations that will fit the conditions of the locality in question. The question of caring for the second births is an extremely acute question in the whole family planning policy. Many localities did not start out from the actual conditions of their localities and prescribed very narrow limits permitting a second birth, and as a result there was no reduction in unplanned second births.

There were also many localities who added to the conditions stipulated by the Central Committee for the care of second births some particular conditions

suitable for the conditions of their localities which had the function of "opening a small hole and thereby stopping up a big hole." It shows that practicing seeking truth from facts is bound to earn the endorsement and support of the masses and that it is not necessary to fear that "mole cricket and ant holes may collapse a thousand miles of dykes."

Family planning work touches upon a wide range of affairs; it is highly policy-related and some of its problems must not be acted upon without careful consideration. Matters that temporarily defy accurate solution may be tried out on a small scale and may be later formally decided upon on the basis of the experiences gained in the experimental units.

There is here also a problem of how to regard "local policy." People have raised the question whether, if there are no provisions in the Central Committee's policies, our regulations are to be considered "local policy"? We must subject "local policies" to concrete analysis. "Local policies" that do not run counter to the main spirit of the Central Committee's family planning policies should be affirmed and furthermore energetically promoted. Any "local policy" that violates the spirit of the Central Committee's policies must of course be opposed.

Second, in the course of implementing the policies on family planning, we must deal with different cases in different ways, give different directions for different classes of cases and must not engage in "arbitrary uniformity."

Dealing with different cases in different ways and giving different directions for different classes of cases means that we must uphold our principles, be it at the time of formulating our policy or during the implementation of our policy. We shall here emphasize the discussion of this problem from the point of view of policy implementation.

The factors that make up our policy comprise only general work rules, but cannot include every single phenomenon. There is, however, a great diversity of objective things, and to have policy materialize in reality still requires further concrete analyses of concrete conditions. In our family planning work, the method adopted at Mian County in Shaanxi Province of dealing with different cases in different ways and of giving different directions for different classes of cases shows such a concrete analysis of concrete conditions and taking the realities of the situation as starting point. They divided the whole county into three categories of regions according to natural conditions and the economic, cultural, medical and public health, communications and transportation situation, the rate of population growth as well as surplus and deficiency of manpower, and made different stipulations for each region: for the first category of regions they determined 8 conditions in which a second birth could be accommodated; for the second category of regions they determined 13 conditions that would allow a second birth; in the third category of regions they mainly tried to restrict any bad or defective births and in general allowed the birth of a second child at 4-year intervals. The result of implementing these methods was a rapid decline in unplanned second and multiple births and an increasing improvement in the relationship between the party and the masses. See the following table:

<u>Years</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u> <u>(est.)</u>
Multiple Birth Ratio (%)	16.1	5.1	2.9	1.8	0.65
Unplanned Second Births (%)			8.6	6.5	5.8

Actually, the policy of the Central Committee itself is also one of dealing with different cases in different ways and giving different directions for different classes of cases, as it, for instance, sets forth different requirements for state cadres, citizens of cities, for rural areas and for national minorities. In the course of implementing our policies, we must not only satisfy these differentiations, but also suit measures to local conditions, to the particular times and to the people involved. Speaking of the rural areas, different conditions prevail from province to province and from county to county, and there are even differences between conditions in this and that locality, between this and that person, within the same province or county. For instance, the technique of ligation of oviducts or vasoligation is one of the effective measures to stop multiple births and should still be advocated in areas with many multiple births, but it must be practiced on the principle of voluntary consent, and there must be absolutely no "arbitrary uniformity." For different areas, we must have different requirements and different dispositions. As to contraceptive methods, we must also not require the masses to adopt one and the same method. The party and the state have consistently advocated comprehensive measures. If the conditions of the parties involved differ, they may be permitted to adopt different methods to achieve the goal of contraception. In short, we must certainly closely integrate work enthusiasm and a scientific attitude, and we must certainly differentiate between resolute action and simple methods. This demands of us that we go deeply into the realities of life, immerse ourselves among the masses and perform solid and painstaking work.

Third, we must adapt to the new situation, continuously sum up and perfect our family planning policies and not stick to old conventions.

Population growth hinges first of all on the changes in the social and economic conditions that determine social development. In the wake of our party's shift in the point of emphasis in its work, our economic system is continuously undergoing transformations, and there are also changes in the various areas of the superstructure. Family planning work is bound to be affected by these transformations and changes, and even though our family planning policy has already been drawn up, it will have to be continuously perfected in actual practice. This is particularly true in the case of family planning, which in our country is still a newly developing undertaking, and all affairs are not yet perfect in their stage of development. We are still continuously probing to find out its laws and will of necessity have to continuously revise and perfect our methods as our knowledge and practical experiences deepen.

As to the problem of adapting to the new situation, we have already experiences to teach us. Following the 3d Plenum, our rural areas implemented various

forms of production responsibility systems, and some localities promptly adjusted their family planning policy, adopting "contracts with two-fold undertakings" consonant with the production responsibility system and in this way promoted family planning work. However, there are also certain localities where changes in their production system were not equally followed up by changes in their relevant policies on family planning and its administrative management, so that the rate of population growth again shot up considerably. Now, at the 2d Session of the 12th CPC National Congress, the party passed a resolution on party reform and asked for the completion of the organizational reforms by the end of 1984 at both the county and the commune (village) levels. These organizational reforms will unavoidably affect the departments in charge of family planning and the deployment of family planning cadres at all levels. For instance also: the Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized that it will lighten the burden of the peasantry. This will unavoidably have an influence on funds for rewards to single-child families and on the question of various other expenditures in connection with family planning. Following the thorough implementation of the political line determined at the party's 3d Plenum and the progress in the four modernizations, many new conditions and new problems will arise, and many new changes will occur. We must certainly learn from our past experiences, without delay come to understand the new situation, probe and sum up the new experiences, draw up new provisions, adopt new measures, all in order to adapt to the new and changed situation.

III.

Correct work methods guarantee correct implementation of policy. Family planning work, as carried out under the leadership of our party, is a great undertaking of mass character. Only by arousing the enthusiasm of the masses can this undertaking progress smoothly and soundly. Comrade Hu Yaobang once set forth that family planning work relies on political mobilization, on technological measures and on legislation. In 1983, we summed up the experiences of Rongcheng County in Shandong Province and put forward the idea of the "three priorities," namely the priority of propagandistic education over economic restraints, the priority of contraception over abortion and the priority of regular work over shock movements. The "three reliances" and the "three priorities" are one and the same thing; they are the scientific summing up of our experiences in family planning work over many years. They manifest the unity of our party's policy, observance of the mass line and of a scientific attitude in our family planning work; they are of significance as general guides. In actual work, we cannot afford to miss even one of the elements of the "three reliances" and the "three priorities." According to the actual conditions in our country, we must do a particularly effective job at propagandistic education (political mobilization). The "Directive" demands of us that we "must carry out in a well-aimed manner a long-term, thorough and persistent propagandistic education among our entire population, so as to have an ever widening circle of people gain a true understanding of the great significance of launching family planning and of controlling population growth and of the urgency and arduousness of the task, gradually turning it into a conscious action by everyone." Whether it is a matter of realizing our policy or implementing birth control techniques, everything has to be carried out on the

foundation of an effective job of ideological work. Ideological education must first of all raise the people's knowledge of the basic state policy on family planning, must link up with the vital interests of the masses and must effectively, thoroughly and painstakingly do some accounting and comparing. We must have the broad masses see, from the ideological point of view, the advantages of family planning, have them realize which are the correct and which the incorrect ways of pursuing it, so that they will gradually change their views on family planning and raise their awareness of practicing family planning to ever higher levels.

Basically, family planning work is a great undertaking of changing prevailing habits and customs, of transforming people and of reforming the state; it is a major and organic part of building our socialist spiritual civilization. Affairs of civilization must be pursued in a civilized manner. When engaged in ideological work among the masses we must pay attention to the beautification of mind, language and behaviour, so that our cadres will truly become close friends of the masses. This is part of the excellent tradition of our party, as it is also the foundation for effective ideological work on our part. With regard to birth control techniques, we must provide high quality service, be painstakingly organized, raise technical qualities, guarantee the quality of surgical operations and do all we can to prevent mishaps during operations. If these items are done well, we will gain even greater trust among the people, there will be more and more people truly supporting family planning work and the contingents of activists among our masses will further develop and grow stronger.

We must continuously improve our style of work. From now on, whoever hands over a completed job must also hand in his work method. Whoever examines completion of a task must also check workstyle and methods as extremely important factors. We must attentively observe whether through our work relations between party and masses and between cadres and masses have become closer, and whether our work has promoted stability and unity as well as production development. We must not only check the various norms, while leaving unchecked the various means and the effectiveness of achieving the norms. We must establish closer relations between party and masses and between cadres and masses by means of the "five visits" and "five inquiries" (i.e. visits to couples who after the birth of their first child will not want another child; visit to model personalities or activists on the family planning front; visit to comrades who have undergone birth control operations; visit to comrades who had penalties imposed on them for reasons connected with family planning; visit to newly wed couples. Inquire about cold, about warmth, about the health of mother and child, inquire about family hardships, and inquire about opinions concerning our work.) When carrying out the "five visits" and "five inquiries," we must simultaneously sum up our experiences in family planning work, try to find out its laws and by all these activities continuously raise the level of administrative management and the quality of our work.

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CSO: 4005/770

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHEN YUN QUOTED ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Beijing XUEXI YU YANJIU [STUDY AND RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 5 Apr 84 pp 4-7

[Article by Zheng Wenlin [6774 2429 2651]: "Today's Powerful Ideological Weapon of Party Consolidation; Learning from the Experience of the 'Selected Works of Chen Yun' (1926-1949)"]

[Text] The recently published "Selected Works of Chen Yun" (1926-1949) have rich ideological contents, have reflected Comrade Chen Yun's diverse contributions to the party and the people, and party building ideology has a prominent place in them. Studying the party building ideology in the "Selected Works of Chen Yun" is not only of major theoretical significance, but is also of quite important practical significance for our present carrying out of party consolidation.

The contents of the party building ideology in the "Selected Works of Chen Yun" is many-sided, and this article will discuss the individual learning experience of several problems in them.

I

Building a proletarian political party first requires a correct political, ideological and organizational line. Since a proletarian political party organization is composed of countless party members, the party line undoubtedly must be carried out by the broad masses of them, and the quality of their credentials is thus very important in building such a party armed with Marxism-Leninism.

This problem is of even more prominent and urgent significance for our party now. After its establishment, our party underwent the first and second revolutionary civil wars in which it achieved victories and also suffered serious setbacks, but only since the Zunyi Meeting did it begin to have a correct Marxist-Leninist line, thus traveling a road of healthy development. After the beginning of the war of resistance against Japan, the CPC became the mainstay of the Chinese people, its influence became progressively greater, large numbers of revolutionary elements asked to join, and the number of its members rapidly increased. But in the boundless ocean of the petty bourgeois country of China, as Comrade Mao Zedong said, many party members were still "left with petty bourgeois attitudes" (One-volume edition of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong" (p 790), and were still a stage away from being genuine qualified communists. Under these conditions, educating party members,

raising their class consciousness and theoretical standards, and training them to become qualified party members able to carry out the correct party line became even more prominent party building tasks.

During the period when Comrade Chen Yun was the party Central Committee Minister of Organization, he used great energy to study problems in the area of party building and gave a particularly brilliant exposition of the criteria for communist party membership. In an article "How to be a Communist" written in 1939, he comprehensively and precisely pointed out for the first time in party history the criteria for communist party membership, making a major contribution to the problem of party building.

Comrade Chen Yun first pointed out that "This problem of the significance and role of party membership occupies a position of primary importance in party building." ("Selected Works of Chen Yun" p 64. Only the page number will be given for all following quotations from this work.) Based on the nature and duties of the party, Comrade Chen Yun used Marxist-Leninist party building ideology to summarize our party's party building experience, clearly summarizing six criteria for communist party membership. These are "lifelong struggling for communism", "putting revolutionary interests ahead of everything else", "observing party discipline and strictly guarding party secrets", "undauntedly carrying our resolutions", "being a model for the masses" and "studying". Comrade Chen Yun said that only by having these six qualifications can one be proud to be called a communist party member and not sully the greatness and honor of being a communist.

Of these six criteria it is of particular significance that Comrade Chen Yun regarded "lifelong struggling for communism" as the chief criterion for party membership. This is because our party is indeed not an ordinary organization, but is an advanced proletarian organization struggling for the complete liberation of mankind and the final realization of the communist social system. If one doesn't establish a world view and outlook on life of lifelong struggling for the cause of communism, he must not join the communist party. Comrade Chen Yun thus said that "Those who apply for communist party membership must be elements who accept the party program and are ready to give their lives for the communist cause of liberating the proletariat and all mankind." (p 66) Comrade Chen Yun demanded that "The contents of branch education for party members must first stress basic communist education in order to strengthen their revolutionary outlook on life." (p 85) How can a person establish a world view and outlook on life of lifelong struggling for communism? Comrade Chen Yun said that "He must first understand the laws of the development of mankind's social history and firmly believe in a future of the inevitable realization of communist society." (p 72) In other words, a communist's world view and outlook on life of lifelong struggling for communism does not come from blind faith, but from a deep understanding of the objective laws of social development. This requires that in his class consciousness, actual revolutionary training and understanding of Marxism, a party member must thoroughly understand the historical position

and role of the proletariat in society, the interests of the proletariat and the significance of its great cause of liberating all mankind, and the present duties and basic goals of the communist party and its members in order to form his own communist world view and outlook on life and to make a lifelong struggle for this scientific conviction.

Comrade Chen Yun moreover paid particular attention to the need for educating party members of correctly handling and solving relations between struggling for party tasks in each period and struggling for communism. This is because the cause of communism is not one which can be accomplished overnight, but is one which requires the long-term efforts of certain generations and the experience of each different historical period to be accomplished. In the democratic revolutionary stage, our party formulated its maximum program, the realization of socialism and communism, and also its minimum program, the struggle for victory in the democratic revolution. Comrade Mao Zedong said that "Communist must never forsake their socialist and communist ideals, and must go through the stage of the bourgeois-democratic revolution to reach the stage of socialism and communism." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Vol 1, p 250) The war of resistance against Japan of that time belonged to a stage of the democratic revolution. Under conditions of national oppression, it was quite easy for a number of people to join the war against Japan, but all of these people who actively participated in the war could not become communists. The party's final goal is to realize communism. Comrade Chen Yun said that "communists must not only actively join in the war against Japan, but must also struggle for the cause of communism." (p 66) This requires that a communist "should not only struggle for the party's specific duties in each stage, but should also determine his final revolutionary outlook on life of struggling for the realization of communism" (p 72), and closely integrate present struggle duties with great future communist struggle goals. Comrade Chen Yun's regarding of "lifelong struggling for communism" as the chief criterion for party membership also requires that communists must not forget their own general struggle goals.

Although over 40 years have passed, the criteria for party membership and the related exposition pointed out by Comrade Chen Yun is still of practical guiding significance. Our country has accomplished the democratic revolution and entered socialist society. Through 30 years of socialist revolution and construction, we have achieved glorious accomplishments. But due to the effects of a decade of civil strife plus the meeting of new conditions under present open policies, there are still some members in our party who are quite far from being truly qualified. Some of these people have forgotten and even basically do not understand the need to struggle for communism. To various degrees, some people have engendered doubts and vacillations about socialism and communism, and mistaken ideas such as "communism is a distant illusion" have appeared. In present party consolidation, reaffirming the criteria for party membership, reeducating party members' communist world view and outlook on life, raising their consciousness, and making them qualified communists have thus become essential and urgent matters.

II

In party building, the quality of party members is of course very important in carrying out a correct party line and in building a Marxist party, but unless there are large numbers of cadres with both ability and political integrity, the party's political line and the historical duties of the new period will be unable to be realized and accomplished. Comrade Mao Zedong made a famous remark that "After the political line is determined, the cadres are the determining factor." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Vol 2, p 514) Comrade Chen Yun believed that this remark of Comrade Mao Zedong's was very correct "because all party resolutions and policies must be accomplished by the cadres." (p 144) He thus paid particular attention to building the cadre ranks and believed it was a major aspect of party attention to building the cadre ranks and believed it was a major aspect of party building. In the "Selected Works of Chen Yun", he made a comprehensive and systematic exposition on how to recruit, train, use and educate cadres. This is another of his major ideological expressions of party building ideology.

First, Comrade Chen Yun believed that party cadres are different from ordinary party members and are the party backbone. Cadres occupy a major position in party organization. If a party does not have a strong cadre contingent, its cause cannot develop and it cannot achieve revolutionary victory. It is thus necessary to set strict demands on cadres, enabling them to become models for ordinary party members and the masses. Based on the nature and duties of the party and requirements for developing revolutionary conditions, Comrade Chen Yun thus pointed out four criteria for being cadres. These four criteria are: 1. Loyalty to the proletariat and the party; 2. The maintenance of close ties with the masses; 3. The ability to independently determine work directions and shoulder important tasks; and 4. The observance of discipline. Comrade Chen Yun said that these four criteria are both the party's criteria for choosing cadres and also the cadre's criteria for criticizing themselves. All cadres should make demands on themselves based on these four criteria, and not only be qualified party members but also qualified cadres.

Comrade Chen Yun said that these four criteria can be summarized into two, one being politics and the other ability. One is "political integrity" and the other "ability". Comrade Chen Yun said that in using cadres, it is necessary to "pay equal attention to ability and political integrity but to take political integrity as the major factor." (p 147) Taking "political integrity" as the major factor is determined by the nature and duties of the party. Since the communist party is not an ordinary organization but a vanguard proletarian organization struggling for the great goal of communism, this determines that party cadres must put a firm political orientation in first place. Even if a person's ability is very strong, if he does not have a firm political stand and orientation, his "ability" as a party cadre will not be very useful to the proletarian cause. Of course, "political integrity" does not stand alone, but is combined with "ability". When a person's political stand and orientation have been reaffirmed, if he

does not have the ability to accomplish the work and duties assigned by the party, his "political integrity" will also not be very useful to the proletarian cause. Comrade Chen Yun therefore said that "Ability and political integrity should be unified. Neither ability nor political integrity stand alone. The major test of a cadre's ability and political integrity should be looked for in how he accomplished his duties." (p 147)

Second, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out the need to utilize cadres well and to develop their enthusiasm. This requires understanding and being good at using cadres. Comrade Chen Yun said that party cadre policy is "the way to make use of personnel". Each cadre has his strong and also his weak points. No one in the world is utterly without strong points and virtues, nor is anyone utterly without weak points and defects, and we thus cannot only judge people by a short period of their lives or by one aspect, but must judge them comprehensively. Comrade Chen Yun believed that it was also necessary to make a dialectical analysis of cadres' strong and weak points. A person's strong points moreover also include certain defects and his weak points include certain virtues. Making use of personnel is using their strong points, enabling their strong points to develop and their weak ones to be overcome. Comrade Chen Yun thus pointed out the very important idea that "There is no one in the revolutionary ranks who cannot be used." (p 46) In the words of Comrade Chen Yun, party cadre policy should be "magnanimous". The cause which the communist party is engaged in is one which can only be accomplished by thousands upon thousands of people uniting and struggling together, and we must be magnanimous and good at using each person's talents, and certainly not carry out an isolated "closed-door" policy which can only result in the failure of the revolution. This has been historically proven.

Finally, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out that it is also necessary to cherish and educate cadres. The crucial problem here is how to treat cadre work defects and errors. Comrade Chen Yun said that errors are unavoidable but not terrible. In a certain sense, a person cannot advance if he doesn't make mistakes because correct things are often derived from errors. If a cadre makes a mistake and conscientiously draws a lesson from it, his experience will increase and his ability improve. Moreover, we must make a realistic analysis of cadre errors and not analyze all little mistakes from the high plane of principle and arbitrarily make unwarranted charges. This requires cherishing the cadres. Comrade Chen Yun said that the communist party should love its members like parents love their children. It is necessary to duly mete out "rewards" and "punishments" to party members and cadres, but "rewards" and not unprincipled flattery and "gambling", and "punishments" are not misusing discipline to punish cadres, and they both must be realistic and come from love. In addition, it is also necessary to educate cadres. In educating cadres, Comrade Chen Yun strongly emphasized that party cadres cannot be divorced from the masses and that it is necessary to prevent bureaucratism. He said that "When a great party holds power, leading cadres will quite possibly become bureaucrats. It is necessary to resolutely prevent and overcome bureaucratism." (p 154)

These ideas and principles pointed out by Comrade Chen Yun enriched Mao Zedong Thought on the contents of party building ideology, and played a major role in building the party cadre ranks of that time. Restudying these ideas of Comrade Chen Yun in the present party consolidation will play a great promotional role for us in eliminating the pernicious influence and effects created in cadre problems by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and in reforming leading organs and the cadre system, preventing and overcoming bureaucratism, and making the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, more educated and professionally more competent.

III

Comrade Chen Yun regarded "strictly observing party discipline" as one of the six criteria for party membership and also listed "observing discipline" as one of the four criteria for cadres. It can be seen how much attention Comrade Chen Yun paid to the role of discipline in party building.

Comrade Chen Yun said that the importance of discipline to the party is that "discipline ensures the carrying out of the party line." (p 74) Our party is one of proletarian action, and without iron-like discipline, it will be unable to strengthen itself, unite with the masses and defeat formidable enemies. Comrade Chen Yun thus said that "Observing strict discipline throughout the party is a major prerequisite for revolutionary victory." (p 129) If the party does not have or require discipline, it will be impossible to have unity of organization and action, and in the six words of Chairman Mao, it will be "letting party, state and oneself perish." (p 197)

Discipline is so important to the party, and Comrade Chen Yun thus believed that a communist should regard conscientiously observing party discipline as his duty. He should not only struggle against all tendencies to break party discipline, but must also stress struggling against all of his own words and deeds which break party discipline, enabling himself to become a model in observing party discipline. In problems of observing party discipline, Comrade Chen Yun believed that "there are no special people or organizations" in the party. In other words, all party members, whether Central Committee members or ordinary party members, and all party organizations, whether the Central Committee or branch committees, must observe party discipline. Comrade Chen Yun said that "Strictly observing party discipline is the highest responsibility of all party members and party units on all levels." (p 129) Comrade Chen Yun specially emphasized here the need for leading party cadres and organs to become models in strictly observing party discipline, and the particular importance of guarding against actions of the leaders in breaking party discipline. It is thus necessary to strictly carry out the system of party democratic centralism. The individual must unconditionally obey the organization, the minority the majority, the lower level the higher level, and the whole party the Central Committee, and only in this way will our party have combat effectiveness.

In addition, observing party discipline also includes "quickly and exactly carrying out party resolutions". It is necessary to resolutely obey and accomplish the work and duties assigned by party organizations and not bargain. Comrade Chen Yun said that when handling party assigned work, a communist "must only explain the rights of his own views, and after party decisions, only unconditionally carry out the duties of its decisions. In addition to this, he certainly cannot add any rights or conditions. Otherwise he will be violating party discipline." (p 60) In other words, observing party discipline cannot only be expressed in words but must be mainly expressed in actual deeds, in all specific arenas and in attitudes on handling party decisions. Comrade Chen Yun also especially pointed out that "The importance of observing discipline is precisely when one's own ideas are not adopted or when it is related to one's own problems." (p 243) This requires party members to put themselves in a correct relationship to the organization and to subordinate their individual interests to the party's collective ones.

Will party discipline thus hamper individual freedom and obstruct development of a party member's initiative? Comrade Chen Yun made a dialectical analysis of this problem and pointed out that "Discipline and freedom are a unity of contradiction. A proletarian political party should be a highly disciplined one, and also one which pays the most attention to democracy and freedom." (p 131) Discipline is coercion for a party member and each one must observe it, but it is also conscious and established as the foundation for every party member to conscientiously observe. Thus, "A staunch revolutionary sees discipline as freedom." (p 130)

Comrade Chen Yun's above exposition has been given so good and so brilliantly! Restudying this exposition of Comrade Chen Yun in the present party consolidation will be highly enlightening to us. Our party has now developed into a great one having over 40 million members and is even more in need of having iron-like discipline to unify actions throughout the party and to lead the people throughout the country in realizing the great cause of the four modernizations. But due to the pernicious influence of a decade of civil strife, the phenomena of violating discipline and the system of party democratic centralism still exists quite seriously in many organizations and party members. Some leading cadres place themselves above the party organization and think that the individual is what counts, and some people even set up "independent kingdoms" in their leading units and act domineering. Fairly serious anarchism, liberalism, selfish departmentalism, decentralism and factionalism still exists among certain party members and cadres, and some substitute factionalism for party spirit and seriously jeopardize party unity. Moreover, many party organizations ignore the phenomena of violating discipline and cannot launch a powerful struggle. These are all problems which urgently need solving through party consolidation. It is thus absolutely proper that the "CPC Central Committee's Resolution on Party Consolidation" has regarded strengthening discipline as one of the four duties of this party consolidation. We believe that the above exposition of Comrade Chen Yun will become a powerful ideological weapon of party consolidation.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

XINHUA ITEM ON PRC EDUCATION, MODERNIZATION

OW170326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 17 Sep 84

["China's Education Takes up Challenge Issued by Modernization Needs"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Sep (XINHUA)--Modernization of China, in the final analysis, says Deng Xiaoping, depends on education, the training of personnel to meet the needs of making China a prosperous country.

Hundreds of millions are now studying, in fact, nearly one quarter of China's one billion population. The Ministry of Education, local educational authorities and the general public are pooling resources and funds to this end. No where is this clearer than in China's countryside.

Under the responsibility system, the peasants assume responsibility for the success or failure of their crops and experience told them that they must give priority to scientific farming methods, crucial to raising per-unit output.

The 60 agricultural colleges and universities with 70,000 students fall far short of demand and the government is planning to double the number of students by 1990.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery earlier this year upped for rural education to 35.4 percent of its capital construction budget. [paragraph as received]

To make sure they can have more college graduates various localities are taking steps to give college training to their own students. The suburbs of Beijing Municipality has opened ten junior colleges affiliated to ten universities in the city proper enrolling students of these counties who would work in their own counties upon graduation. The municipality found that at present there are only one agro-technician to every 60 hectares of land, not to speak of the shortage of technicians at the numerous commune- or brigade-run industries.

Shuofang Township of Wuxi County in Jiangsu Province paid Shanghai universities to send professors to give courses in specialities urgently needed by the area.

A new trend is to transform many general secondary schools into agricultural schools and to set up new ones.

China now has more than 4,000 such schools with 700,000 students. One of the pace-setters is wheat and cotton growing Shandong Province. It has turned 300 regular middle schools into agricultural schools. Subjects include crop cultivation, horticulture, veterinary medicine, carpentry, civil engineering and rural commerce.

Besides regular school education, the government is running agricultural technology training centers at the country level. China has set up 3,100 such centers, more than one for each of China's 2,100 counties. Twenty-five million peasants attended these training classes in 1983.

The peasants themselves are donating funds to build schools faster. The 620,000 people in Gongxian County, Henan Province, raised 15 million yuan in five years for schools, 12 times the state education appropriation for that area.

Jiangsu Province, one of the richest and most advanced, passed a law last June making primary school education compulsory.

This development in the rural areas has brought China's present primary school attendance to over 135 million, 94 percent of all school-age children. This makes practical the national goal of universal primary school education by 1990. This is already true for the big cities and most of the towns.

In the cities, schools are challenged to provide training personnel for modernized industry and social services.

In the just begun new school year, China has more than 1.2 million students studying at over 800 institutions of higher learning.

Higher education for adults is expected to reach 1.36 million people through spare-time colleges, TV universities, correspondence courses and night schools by this fall.

Self-study is also encouraged and facilitated. Since 1981, some 260,000 such people have sat for college proficiency examinations. Those who pass get college diplomas.

Over the past 35 years China has graduated 4.1 million regular college students, 19.5 times the 1921-1947 figure.

To cope with the ongoing world technological revolution, Chinese universities have set up new departments and specialities such as bio-engineering,

material science and computer science. The world's most advanced technology is being studied, foreign experts invited to lecture and Chinese students sent abroad.

China is now encouraging students to obtain dual degrees and attend courses not in the fields of their own speciality as overlapping sciences develop in the world.

To give the students more experience instead of only book knowledge, field work is encouraged. During vacations the students sign contracts with factories and enterprises helping them solve technical problems. This year, both in Beijing and Shenyang medium- and small-size factories organized meetings at which they put up their problems on posters to solicit help. College students, accompanied by their professors went to tender their bids. In this way not only do the students gain experience and an income but also help the enterprises that mushroomed in the past few years.

Law courses neglected for many years and sabotaged during the "cultural revolution" also receive priority. The present percentage of law students has risen to 1.2 of all college students, as compared with 0.1 percent in 1976.

And to ensure proper staff for the education explosion, China has already built up 1,300 teachers' schools and colleges. Around 800,000 primary and high school teachers have completed refresher courses in the past four years.

A national conference on higher education held last year decided to enroll more students in specialities dealing with light industry, energy, management and economics. To cope with the country's development in these fields. [Sentence as received]

Of the 13 existing colleges specializing in commerce eight are newly set up since 1978. The 10,000 students of these colleges, supplemented by 50,000 students from sparetime colleges on commerce, still lag behind demand.

In secondary education, China now has 44 million students in regular middle schools. Almost 38 million are in junior secondary schools and the rest in senior middle schools. With colleges and universities taking in about 400,000 students each year, millions of high school graduates cannot continue studying and have no special work skills.

The government has been rapidly changing regular senior middle schools into vocational institutions. The country's vocational schools, agricultural schools, secondary technical schools and schools for skilled workers now have nearly 2.9 million students, one third of all receiving a senior middle school education.

Education Minister He Dongchang stated that the percentage would be brought up to 50 in 1990. To speed up this development, the government has allocated 100 million yuan in the past two years.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REFORMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Qian Weichang [6929 0251 7022], President of Shanghai Industrial University: "Teach Students To Learn Self-study; a University Need Not To Run a 5-year Program"]

[Text] Institutions of higher learning must have two centers and a single contingent of students.

The question of the relationship between teaching and scientific research has, during the 30-odd years since liberation, been always with us in our institutions of higher learning. One view holds that our institutions of higher learning should mainly handle teaching and not scientific research; another view holds that both teaching and scientific research must be handled. Since the readjustment of the colleges and departments in 1952, what has been stressed in our universities is the priority of teaching; later, emphasis was also placed mainly on teaching. During the period of the 10-year turmoil, efforts to pursue scientific research became an object of criticism. Scientific research was viewed as intended for oneself, as aiming at fame and gain; it was supposed to be bourgeois. Only the pursuit of teaching was deemed to be serving the people.

This contradiction was not solved until 1977, when Comrade Deng Xiaoping was reinstated and volunteered to take control over tasks on the educational and scientific and technological fronts respectively. At that time, a forum of teachers in institutions of higher learning was convened; many persons proposed to have our institutions of higher learning run as two centers, one of education, and one of scientific research.

This dual-center proposal represented an acknowledgement that institutions of higher learning must not only grasp education but also shoulder the task in scientific research. But in the process of implementing this policy there emerged some problems. Some institutions suggested two centers and two contingents; that is, some would year after year engage themselves in scientific research, whereas others would engage themselves in teaching on a long-range basis. I think this suggestion and approach of separating teaching from scientific research is not right. If we are going to do scientific research in this manner, I have a proposal: these scientific

research personnel can go to the Academy of Sciences, because they would have no responsibilities in a school! How did this situation come about? Because some people, or even not a few of them, fail to understand that teaching and scientific research are supposed to be combined together and not separated from each other. I think the correct suggestion should be that teaching and scientific research in our institutions of higher learning are interconnected and combined together; this means we must run them each as a dual center and one single contingent.

A teacher must teach, must go to the classroom to give lectures; this is a requirement I have posted for all teachers today at the Shanghai Industrial University. If you do not go to the classroom to give lectures, you are not a teacher. But a good teacher must also engage himself in scientific research, and also achieve results in his scientific research. If you simply depend on teaching, I would not promote you to become a full professor. Practice proves that whether or not a teacher can teach well in a university has a great deal to do with whether or not he does scientific research. Doing scientific research can help a teacher expand his vision, enable him to understand the vicissitudes of a science or technology, to understand the problems that exist today in this specialty of his, and hence to enrich the content of this subject and make it develop forward without interruption. This is very important for a teacher to improve his own level, to direct his students' studies, and to do a good job in teaching his subject. At the same time, when institutions engage themselves in scientific research, they would help solve many scientific and technological problems urgently awaiting for solution in the economic construction of the state. This is also beneficial to the state.

Reform our traditional teaching methods, and train our students in their ability to study by themselves.

Primary schools, middle schools and universities have different requirements for the students. Therefore, teaching methods at these stages should also be different. When a child enters a primary school, he has just left his parents to live by himself in a crowd of fellow students and study under the guidance of teachers. Studying at this time is primarily based on imitation; whatever a teacher says would be right to him, and at this time reciting texts is still very important. The teachers' teaching method is based on leading them on, together with also some guidance. By the time the child is in his teens and in a middle school, the situation changes; especially after he enters a senior middle school, the teacher would have to explain why about everything to him. Now the student has left the reciting stage and gradually entered the stage of logical thinking. The teacher in a middle school must therefore put some emphasis on logical inference and begin to guide his students to train their various abilities in obtaining knowledge by themselves.

How should we run institutions of higher learning? If we still carry on our teaching like we did in the past, I think it would be very difficult to develop scientific research in our institutions of higher learning. Why? First of all it is because too many credit hours were required of us in

teaching and every subject required far more time than a student taking a similar subject spends in the United States. Compared to the 10 most important engineering colleges in the United States, our teaching hours exceed them all. Secondly, it is because we have too many questions for exercise in our basic theory courses. Generally speaking, we hope the students would do several fairly important questions in their exercise each week; 10 or 8 questions which require them to use their heads would be sufficient; but today some institutions require their students to do some 30 questions in their exercise each week. For instance, a calculus course of 4 periods a week would entail 6 questions for exercise each period, resulting in 24 questions each week. The students would be busy with their exercise questions day in and day out, and the teachers would be busy with correcting their exercise booklets day in and day out, thus leaving them hardly any time for self-study or research. If our institutions of higher learning are to be really run as dual centers, we must liberate both our teachers and students from such traditional teaching methods. I advocate repeal of the system on teaching load, reduction of our total credit hours in teaching, and reduction in the number of questions for exercise. This way, teachers can spare some time to strengthen their scientific research, and students can spare some time for self-study and also take more initiative in pursuing their study.

A teacher's job is to guide the students. For example, in a physics course the students must be guided to verify all laws through experiments; in a mathematics course the students must be guided to learn strict deduction, and the like. Today, knowledge develops very fast; if you are in a university, you must learn all the existing knowledge in your special field before you can be regarded as having graduated, as having completed your study. So, your teaching and learning time can only be very, very long because what you have just finished learning is yielding new knowledge again, which can never be entirely learned. Then, what are we to do? The best way is not to require a teacher to lecture but to let the student learn by himself. This is why we need to train the student in self-study capability. I myself have had some understanding in this regard; it was in my university that I learned such a capability. Although I studied in the physics department, I learned how to study by myself, while I have never taken any course on many things, I learned about them just the same. After I graduated from university, I handled over 10 different trades at various points; I never studied dynamics, yet I am now an expert in dynamics. This shows that there is plenty of knowledge which we need not require a teacher to learn. To sum up, the ability to study by oneself is extremely important to a university student. Hence, university education should stress students learning by themselves; university education is to teach students to learn by themselves.

Oppose the institution of a 5-year program for the universities.

Today there are again people who advocate a 5-year program for the universities. I am opposed to this. I feel 4 years are enough. So long as we guide the students well in self-study, not necessarily pass on all the knowledge to them, 4 years are enough. The economy of our country is still rather difficult today. If we institute a 5-year program, the whole country would have to reduce one-fourth of its student recruitment. If we are going to

maintain our present extent of recruitment, when the 5-year program is put into effect, the state would have to increase one-fourth of its investment. This is rather difficult.

I maintain that we should not pursue the 5-year program; we should solve this problem from the point of view of our teaching schedule, teaching methods, etc. The advocacy of the 5-year program is a conclusion derived from the basis of no teaching, no learning. I think many things need not be taught; the students can learn them by themselves. Not to study, of course, will lead to not learning anything, but not to teach will not preclude learning something: the key lies in studying, not in teaching. In this teaching-studying contradiction, teaching is an external factor, while studying is an internal factor; the teacher's teaching consists mainly not in passing on knowledge to the student, but in imparting the ability to handle knowledge to him. This is the most crucial point.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUCCESS OF VOCATIONAL UNIVERSITY DESCRIBED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 23, 4 Jun 84 pp 42-43

[Article by Yang Jianwu [2799 1696 2976]: "The Progressing Jiangnan University"]

[Text] Last March, the over 200 first-session graduates of Wuhan city's Jiangnan University, which is supported by local investment, enrolls day students only and has no state guarantee of jobs for the graduates, were "snapped up all at once" in less than a week. The units which failed in their personnel recruitment all requested "preferential consideration" next time.

It indicates that the school's academic principle of "readjusting the majors according to the information on personnel needs" has passed the test. The students trained by it are "marketable and suitable," because it offers majors urgently needed by the city.

Jiangnan University is a 3-year short-term vocational school emerging with the times during the reform in 1980. At the time, the city had only over 60,000 scientific and technical personnel among its over 1.1 million workers, but the college students assigned by the state only amounted to 600 or 700 annually. To raise the proportion of scientific and technical personnel among the total workers to 10 percent, the city needed an additional 50,000 people! What should be done? "Wuhan must have its own university and a base to train the urgently needed personnel!" Finally the party and government leaders of the city gave their approval. Thus emerged the university known to almost every household which trains "practical-model" high level assistants.

The school had only 16 cadres at the start, borrowed 16 classrooms, offered 7 majors and recruited 280-plus day students who paid their own tuitions. After an effort of more than 3 years, it has developed to today's scale: more than 40,000 square meters of school buildings, 8 departments, 34 majors, more than 500 full-time, part-time and appointed teachers, and more than 2,600 day students paying their own way. With the 2-year cadre specialization course, the various short-term cadre training classes, the Japanese language correspondence class and the 4-year night school, the total enrollment will surpass 5,000 by the end of the year.

Perhaps some people wonder how the teaching plans can be completed within such a short time, with such simple and crude conditions and so many majors, and how the teaching quality can be guaranteed. Let us look at the actual instances:

The secretarial major of the Chinese secretarial department offers a secretarial course, administration, calligraphy, shorthand, typing, selections of ancient official documents and selections of modern official documents, thereby reinforcing the characteristics of "practical-model" majors of a vocational university and reducing the amount of pure literature in the curriculum. Integrating the teachers of the school with the lecturers' groups in society, they invite the responsible comrades in the relevant fields from the municipal party committee and government to teach part-time when the students study such sections as "investigation and study," "handling of official documents," "work on letters and visits from the masses," "handling of proposals," etc. Beginning with the 1982 class, the secretarial major trial-introduced the method of early-stage and multiple field training. The foreign language major cut down on the amount of foreign literature and added such courses as foreign scientific and technical terms, typing and foreign language correspondence and telegrams.

The students trained by the school have surmounted the phenomenon of "high grade and low ability." The moment they take up their work posts, they can fairly rapidly perform independent work. No wonder someone commented that the students of Jiangnan University are "solid in basic knowledge, fast in mastering the field and strong in working ability." Naturally, there are those who criticize them for promoting "pragmatism," but they reply forcefully: "We do not promote 'pragmatism,' but we stress application. As long as we can train personnel for the four modernizations program, we do not mind the label of 'pragmatism.'" Thus, while demanding "a sound political ideology, solid basic knowledge and broad range of information" of the students, they particularly stress "a strong working ability."

The students of the university are creditable. They say: "We have no right to be satisfied with a passing grade; we only have the sense of urgency in our desire to advance assiduously." The theory that admission to college is equivalent to entering a "safe" and that there will be a "rice bowl" no matter what has no market in the school. Without state guarantee of jobs for the graduates, the school provides no "iron rice bowl;" therefore, the students have a strong sense of the necessity to "rely on their own effort." Computer software graduate Cul Zuoxuan [1508 0155 6513] is crippled in the right leg from infantile polio, but, traveling everyday from Hanyang to Hankou to attend school, he was never late in 3 years and completed 32 courses with an average grade of 93. He is now working in the school.

The university matures in practice. Currently, they are in the course of compiling many textbooks suitable for use in vocational universities. Meanwhile, to provide personnel to the rural areas, they have started to train agricultural technicians for Wuhan's suburban counties. Last November, the Wuchang county teaching stations recruited 80 students in the Chinese and English language majors. Last March, together with Wuchang, Hanyang, Huangpo and Xinzhou counties and Hongshan, Dongxihu and Honnan districts, they raised funds to build dormitories near the school to solve the room and board problems of rural students.

The growth of the school has not changed its traditions. The university, which has a spirit of reform, upholds the principle of charging tuitions, day school and no guarantee of jobs. The annual tuition for liberal arts is 40 yuan and for science and engineering 50 yuan. Running the school by this method, the cost of training one student is approximately one-half to one-third of that of ordinary higher schools. The employed graduates who have been made regular employees after the 1-year trial period enjoy equal status as college and university graduates. In regard to those receiving appointments, upon expiration of the appointment contract, the hiring unit may, according to the quality of the individual's work, convert the appointment to employment, extend the appointment or dismiss him.

This is the 4th year of the university. The first group of graduates has left and new students are arriving in an endless stream. People eagerly hope that it will advance like the surging water of the Chang Jiang, flourish more and more and continuously train useful personnel for the four modernizations program!

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CSO: 4005/757

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TWO TYPES OF HUMANITARIANISM DISTINGUISHED

Shenyang SHENYANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by Wu Shen [2976 3234]: "The Essential Differences Between Two Kinds of Humanitarianism"]

[Text] In his article "The Question Concerning Humanitarianism and Alienation" Comrade Hu Qiaomu has pointed out: "In a word, we should propagate and practice socialist humanitarianism, and at the same time draw a clear boundary line with the tendency of abstractly propagating humanitarianism but actually propagating bourgeois humanitarianism."

Wherein lies the difference between socialist humanitarianism and bourgeois humanitarianism?

Difference in Ideological Basis: The ideological basis of socialist humanitarianism is the Marxist world outlook and historical view, whereas the ideological basis of bourgeois humanitarianism is the historical idealism of the abstract theory of human nature. Marxism holds that man's social existence determines his social consciousness; only the development of the productive forces, the contradiction and movement of the productive forces and production relations, and the class struggle as the manifestation of such contradiction and movement in the class society constitute the motive power for historical development. Historical idealism holds that man's social consciousness determines his social existence; it is people's ideological motives, the ambitions of heroes and outstanding personalities and certain supernatural power which constitute the basic causes of social development. Obviously, these are two entirely different ideological bases. Precisely because of this, there has been aroused a fundamental opposition between socialist humanitarianism and bourgeois humanitarianism.

Difference in Premises: Bourgeois humanitarianism generally takes avoidance of offending the basic system of capitalism as its boundary; socialist humanitarianism is just the opposite; its own realization is premised on the elimination of the system of exploitation and the establishment of the socialist system of public ownership. All rotten, degenerate and criminal practices in a capitalist society, in the final analysis, result from the basic system of capitalism. Therefore, if the basic system of capitalism is not eliminated, then despite the possibility that certain sincere

humanitarianists may exemplify very fine character and utter certain entertaining language, the upshot can only be empty moralistic preaching. Contrariwise, after the elimination of the system of exploitation and the establishment of the socialist system of public ownership, not only the ethical principles which certain people aspire to but found it impossible to realize in the past can then be realized, but socialist humanitarianism itself will also gain further enrichment and development.

Difference in Ideological Cores: Bourgeois humanitarianism generally takes individualism as its core; socialist humanitarianism, on the other hand, takes collectivism as its core. Bourgeois humanitarianism advocates respect for a person, for man's own value, propagates "self-designing," "self-expression," and "self-selection," trumpets pursuits apart from society; its essence is therefore bourgeois egoism. Socialist humanitarianism holds that an individual's value, interest and freedom and the development of an individual's talents can only be realized in social labor and in the collective; it also first of all stresses the people's values, interests and freedoms and the development of all the people's talents. Socialist humanitarianism advocates the unity of individual interests and collective interests: the individual must serve the collective, and the collective must also serve the individual.

Difference in Roles in Practice: On the surface, bourgeois humanitarianism appears to have a universal form; in reality, it is narrow and hence has an inevitably pretentious character. Socialist humanitarianism is just the opposite; it is concrete, conditional, and absolutely in harmony with the interests of the overwhelming majority of humanity, and hence also sincere, realistic, and in possession of great power and a progressive character. Bourgeois humanitarianism has indeed played a historically progressive role; but after the bourgeoisie achieved power and established its own rule, bourgeois humanitarianism immediately lost all of its progressive functions. The predecessor of socialist humanitarianism is revolutionary humanitarianism; revolutionary humanitarianism has played a very important role in revolutionary practice. It is on the foundation of revolutionary humanitarianism that socialist humanitarianism has gained its enrichment and development. Socialist humanitarianism is embodied in the various aspects of the economy, politics and laws in a socialist society; it is embodied in the mutual relationship between man and man in a socialist society; it is playing an important role in socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization.

9255

CSO: 4005/776

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CRITICISM AS KEY TO PARTY CONSOLIDATION STRESSED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 84 p 4

[Article by Song Zhibin [1345 1807 2430]: "Doing a Good Job in Criticism Is the Key To Doing a Good Job in Party Rectification"]

[Text] In order to avoid turning our party rectification this time into a perfunctory performance, to expose and solve, through party rectification, the problems in our party concerning ideas, workstyle, and organization being seriously impure, and to realize a turn for the better in our party workstyle, the key lies in whether or not we can, on the basis of our decision on party rectification and requirements of our Party Constitution, launch correct and not extorted, conscientious and not perfunctory criticism and self-criticism.

Criticism and self-criticism are our party's workstyle and tradition; this is determined by the proletarian character of our party. Lenin pointed out: "The attitude of a political party on its own mistakes is a most important and most reliable yardstick to assess whether this party can solemnly, earnestly fulfill its obligations toward its own class and the toiling masses." Marx also said, a difference between the proletarian revolution and any other revolution is that it criticizes itself and grows strong by criticizing itself.

It is by no means a very light and easy matter to do a good job in handling criticism and self-criticism. Especially after the 10-year turmoil, when criticism and self-criticism have not yet been completely restored and become every Communist's conscious behavior, it is even harder to do a good job in this regard.

Because some people have negatively accepted the lessons of excessive struggle during the 10-year turmoil and become afraid of once again committing the mistake of excessive struggle, and hence decided to lie low and keep quiet, they have adopted an appeasing and forget-about-the-struggle attitude with regard to mistakes made within the party. There are also some people who regard mutual criticism and help between comrades as "beating them with a stick," "persecution," and hence openly object to other people's criticism. Actually, the fine tradition of criticism and self-criticism on which our party insists is radically different from the way Lin Biao, the "gang of four"

and their ilk trampled at random on the party's lifestyle guidelines, cooked up charges against others, and framed fellow comrades. After the return to order from chaos since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, carrying out criticism and self-criticism and solving intra-party contradictions have already become a fundamental policy on our party. The "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" also clearly prescribes that inner-party criticism "must strictly apply the 'principle of the three do nots', do not exploit other people's mistakes, do not attach labels, and do not swing a stick."

Another obstacle in the way of effecting our criticism and self-criticism is "nice-guy" thinking. A "nice guy" has as its core the individualistic trouble of worrying about personal gains and losses. Despite the fact that an overwhelming majority of our comrades oppose and loathe this "nice-guy" thinking, in real life such "nice-guy" thinking immediately raises its head once the launching of criticism is mentioned. "When a superior is subject to criticism, one fears retaliation; when a lateral colleague is subject to criticism, one fears the impact on existing relationship; when a subordinate is subject to criticism, one fears loss of his vote; and when oneself is subject of criticism, one of course fears losing face and negating oneself." Nor is it rare when one chooses to "Say nothing too good, say nothing too bad, touch on the subject only lightly, turn a big matter into a small one, and turn a small matter into naught." Such "nice-guy" thinking and style do not tally with a Communist's standards; they are a corrosive that corrodes people's fighting determination and weakens the party's fighting stamina.

"While one thinks of party rectification and hopes for party rectification, one somehow is afraid of seeing party rectification become perfunctory." This is a thought currently shared by many party members and comrades. Under the control of such thinking, are we to lose faith in party rectification, keep ourselves silent, simply gaze at those above, or are we to participate in it with a positive attitude? The correct attitude should be the latter. Only when all party members especially the party's leading cadres at the various levels, dare to take up this weapon of criticism and self-criticism and make sure that they themselves refrain from becoming perfunctory during the party rectification can we guarantee that when party organizations at the various levels carry out party rectification, they, too, would not be perfunctory.

Doing a good job in handling criticism is key to doing a good job in our party rectification. Therefore, we must cast off ideological obstacles, correctly develop our criticism and self-criticism and do a good job in our party rectification work by applying this very weapon.

9255

CSO: 4005/776

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING STUDIED

Shanghai SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCE] in Chinese No 6, 15 Jun 84 pp 2-4

[Article by Li Ling [2621 0407]: "Only When We Develop Democracy Can We Seek Truth From Facts--A Point Realized From Studying 'Deng Xiaoping Wen Xuan' [Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping]"]

[Text] Seeking truth from facts is the basis of the world outlook of the proletariat and the ideological line of our party. "In the past, in all the victories we gained through revolution, we relied on seeking truth from facts; now, if we intend to realize the four modernizations, we must in like fashion rely on seeking truth from facts" ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 133; the following quotes from this book will cite page number only). If we want to seek truth from facts, the key is to follow the mass line and fully develop democracy. This is the most profound point I have learned from studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

If we want to seek truth from facts, we must integrate theory with practice, and proceed from reality. This means we must understand actual conditions correctly and completely. Actual conditions are extremely complex and constantly changing. The source for understanding reality lies in the practice of the broad masses (including cadres and intellectuals), for the social nature of practice determines the mass nature of understanding. Naturally, because great individuals are far-sighted, their understanding can be somewhat more comprehensive and profound than the common person's. However, no one can participate in every aspect of society and each person can only stand in his own corner and understand a certain aspect of the situation, thus, any person's understanding will have definite limitations. This is to say, when handling or resolving your own problems of lack of understanding, you may be capable of committing errors. When Comrade Deng Xiaoping criticized the "two whatevers" point of view, he quoted Comrade Mao Zedong: "As long as an individual works a job, he cannot fail to commit errors" (p 35). That was a statement of this principle.

In order to prevent and correct as soon as possible committable errors, we must fully develop democracy, follow the mass line, and learn from the masses. As such, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly stressed: "The mass line and seeking truth from facts are the two most basic things" (p 42). This comprises the essence of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought.

The mass line demands of us that we all act for the masses and rely on the masses. Any theories, methods or measures proven through mass practice to be capable of promoting the development of production strength or raising the masses' material culture and standard of living should be encouraged and supported; anything contrary should be opposed. Thus, we should listen attentively in every way possible to the opinions of the masses in every area and listen to the voice of mass practice. Synthesizing the understanding of the broad masses can smash the limitations of individual understanding, and broaden our horizons. This will allow our understanding to accord more or less with reality, and is a basic method by which to seek truth from facts.

In order to listen attentively to the opinions of the masses, we must fully mobilize the masses, eliminate the masses' every anxiety, allow the masses to make suggestions, and have everyone "say all you know and say it without reserve." Only by hearing every different voice will we be able to "listen to both sides and be enlightened," to pool the wisdom of the masses. Otherwise, we will "heed only one side and be benighted, and will be unable to seek truth from facts.

Therefore, we must liberate our thinking, and let everyone dare to investigate new situations and new problems. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out repeatedly: "From now on, in all jobs we must truly adhere to seeking truth from facts, and must continuously liberate our thinking. It is obviously incorrect to consider the liberation of our thinking to be at an end or even past its end" (p 323). "We should promote the dare-to-think, dare-to-speak revolutionary spirit. It does not matter if opinions differ, for all schemes can be compared. Why do we follow the mass line? Only when the people have full democracy will they be able to come up with good ideas" (p 107). Well said!

Comrade Deng Xiaoping considers "democracy to be an important element in liberating our thinking" (p 134). He has devoted special discussion to this problem. Without democracy we cannot liberate our thinking; without liberating our thinking, we cannot seek truth from facts, and our cause will suffer reverses and defeats. He also said: "Within the party and among the people, the more people who can use their brains and think about problems, the greater advantage there will be for our cause. Revolution and construction both require pathbreakers with the courage to think, probe and create" (p 133). Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly stressed that "everyone should say what is on his mind, speak his mind freely, and dare to say what he feels" (p 130). We should vigorously engage in criticism, for "any problem can be placed on the table, and the opinions of leaders can be criticized" (p 43). Even problems involving the party line and its resolutions can be discussed. Comrade Deng Xiaoping says: "The party line, the same as all party resolutions, should always be examined in practice; this is the principle stated many times by Comrade Mao Zedong. We cannot say of a formulation that has already been adopted by a Party Congress, that we cannot make any criticism whatsoever of its correctness, otherwise, how can the next Congress come up with new formulations?" Naturally, this kind of discussion ought to go according to the regulations of the Central

Committee, "limited to a suitable meeting of the party, not to exceed that domain" (p 169). We should make a difference between inner and outer, and a difference between public proclamation and inner discussion. If individual party members have different opinions from their superiors or the majority on resolutions adopted, under the prerequisite of a pledge to firmly obey previous resolutions, they can bring them up at an appropriate meeting of the party, and can report them to superior organizations and even the party Central Committee. On this problem, as early as 1956, in Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "Guanyu Xiugai Dang De Zhangcheng De Baogao" [Report on the Revision of the Party Constitution], written for the Eighth Party Congress, he explained this in detail. He said: permitting party members to hold differing opinions "is not only not harmful to the party, but can have certain benefits. Provided the party's resolutions are correct and these party members who hold differing opinions also want to serve the truth, in the end they will be convinced in their understanding of the party's correctness and their own mistakes. If the minority position is proved to be true in the end, then this will protect the rights of the minority, and will allow the party to understand the truth more easily." This is quite correct.

The reason for this is that understanding the truth is an extremely complex process, particularly in problems of learning and theory, some of which are due to essential contradictions that have not been fully exposed, or to limitations in the contemporary level of science and technology, where there is no conclusion for the moment. Sometimes, the truth can only be grasped by the minority or by inferiors, so we ought to rely on practice, sometimes even long periods of repeated practice, and earnest discussion. Only when the situation is ripe can we gain the correct understanding. Truth and error cannot always be distinguished at one stroke. Comrade Mao Zedong, in his "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," when clarifying the policies of the "Hundred Flowers" movement, pointed out: "Copernicus' theory of the solar system and Darwin's theory of evolution were both once seen as incorrect, and both once underwent bitter struggle." This explains that in order to judge what is correct and what is incorrect, there must often be a trial period and certain conditions must exist. In the case of Copernicus' theory of the solar system, it was not the ultimate truth but was only a link to understanding the truth. When Copernicus negated Ptolemy's theory of the earth's core, but still considered the sun to be the center of the universe, that was incorrect. Modern science has already proven that the sun is not at the center of the universe, and that it is no more than a very small part of the galaxy. The universe is limitless, and it simply has no center. Copernicus' error was due to the limitations of the contemporary conditions in science and technology. This is just as Engels said: "We are only able to understand within the conditions of our own time, and if conditions reach a certain level, our understanding will reach a certain level" ("Makesi Engesi Xuan Ji" [Selected Works of Marx and Engels] vol 3, p 562). Therefore, in learning and theory, we should strongly promote the liberation of our thinking, encourage everyone to have the courage to investigate and probe, and permit the holding of different opinions. This will prevent our thinking from becoming rigid, develop the truth, and function as an important method for making science prosper.

In his historically significant report, "Liberate Thinking, Seek Truth From Facts, Unite in Looking Forward," Comrade Deng Xiaoping analyzed in detail the historical conditions that cause thinking to become rigid, while criticizing the bad results that come from rigid thinking. He said, if thinking is not liberated, thinking will become rigid, and a great number of strange phenomena will emerge. More conventions can arise; more instances of people being easily swayed can arise; and serious book worship that does not proceed from reality can arise. Some people will not pay attention to party spirit or principle, but will look to "connections" in their words and deeds, and see which way the wind is blowing, content that they cannot make mistakes this way. Actually, being swayed too easily is in itself a big mistake that runs counter to the party spirit of a Communist Party member. People who work well at this, instead of suffering attacks, will not do anything. They lack initiative and have become "tumblers." This can allow people to get used to following the beaten path, content with the current situation, not seeking development or progress, unwilling to receive fresh things or use their brains. In the end, "if we do not smash the ossification of thinking, if we do not greatly liberate the thinking of the cadres and the masses, there can be no hope for the four modernizations" (p 133).

Comrade Deng Xiaoping points out: "Liberating our thinking and using our brains is an important condition if we want to really carry out the democratic centralization system of the proletariat. We must have a centralized and unified leadership, but we must have full democracy, for only then can we achieve correct centralization" (p 134).

In order to create the conditions for democracy, Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly stresses the "Hundred Flowers" policies and the "principle of the three do nots." He said: "In any case, research and discussion of problems of ideological theory should certainly staunchly carry out the policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend, and the 'principle of the three do nots' whereby we do not seize on someone's mistakes, do not put labels on people, and do not wield a stick, as well as the policy of liberating thinking, eliminating superstition, and always proceeding from reality. These were all determined by the Third Plenum, which we are now reaffirming, to permit not the slightest wavering" (p 169).

Comrade Deng Xiaoping advocates the full development of democracy because he has full confidence in the masses. He says: "We ought to have full confidence. As long as we have confidence in the masses, follow the mass line, and explain situations and problems clearly to the masses, any problem can be resolved, and any obstacle can be eliminated" (p 142). "We should trust in the ability of the great majority of the masses to judge right from wrong. A revolutionary ruling party, fearing not to hear the voice of the people, is most terrified by absolute silence" (p 134). "When the masses have a comment, especially if it is an incisive comment, pursuing the 'political background,' the 'political rumor,' investigating the case, and carrying out attacks and suppression, is a type of abominable behavior that must be resolutely prevented" (p 135). Comrade Mao Zedong said all along that this kind of situation is in reality an expression of weakness

and neurasthenia. Comrade Mao Zedong also said: "Marxism is a scientific truth, which does not fear criticism. If Marxism feared criticism, if it could not be criticized, then Marxism would have no use." He also said: "Realizing the policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend cannot weaken Marxism's position of leadership in the ideological realm, but on the contrary, will strengthen its position" ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong", vol 5, p 391). These views of Comrades Mao Zedong and Deng Xiaoping are expressions of their complete confidence in the masses and in Marxism.

Naturally, we should look at the other side of the situation. "Of the opinions put forward by the people, naturally some are correct and some are incorrect, and they should be analyzed. The party leadership ought to be good at collecting the people's correct opinions and giving the appropriate explanations for incorrect opinions" (p 135). For those comrades who "think independently, and dare to think, dare to speak, and dare to act, certainly it is hard to avoid making mistakes; however, those are public mistakes, easily corrected" (p 132).

The four basic tenets are the basis on which we set up our country, and are the basic guarantee of the victories we have gained in every enterprise. Therefore, any mistake or thinking that runs counter to the four basic tenets, any "Leftist" or rightist tendencies that oppose the line, principles and policies since the Third Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, must all be criticized. We should draw a clear line of demarcation between criticism and wielding a big stick and between the "principle of the three do nots" and liberalism. The "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" points out: "The so-called not seizing on somebody's mistakes, not putting labels on people and not wielding a big stick, are to prevent arbitrary exaggeration of an individual's mistakes, framing up charges, and subjecting them to political and organizational attack and even persecution." This counters the way "Leftist" mistakes were brought out in inner-party struggle in the past. However, the "principle of the three do nots" certainly does not advocate unprincipled harmony or calling off ideological struggle, because that is a liberalist tendency. This tendency could lead to a slackening in unity, relaxing of relations, slacking on the job, divergence of opinions, and is thus an extreme error. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Liberation of our thinking can in no way depart from the course of the four basic tenets, or harm stability and unity or the lively political situation." If you "deviate from the four basic tenets in 'liberating your thinking,' actually, you have placed yourself in opposition to the party and the people" (p 243). "There are still grave deficiencies in our proclaimed task, the main one of which is an absence of proclaiming the four basic tenets with vigorous initiative, forcefully and convincingly, and not carrying out vigorous struggle against serious mistakes in ideology that oppose the four basic tenets" (p 323). This relaxed, weak state of affairs must be changed. We should strengthen ideological and political work and initiate positive criticism and self-criticism. Naturally, "methods of criticism must be stressed, and limits must be appropriate, without raising joint attacks or movements" (p 345). "In inner-party and the people's political life, only democratic means can be adopted, while the means of repression and attack cannot be adopted" (p 134).

Some of the masses' comments can be incorrect, unpleasant to hear, and complaining, but we should deal with them correctly. Comrade Deng Xiaoping brought us an example of how Comrade Mao Zedong had handled an affair in order to teach us: "You comrades all remember when we were at Yanan how the production movement arose. Why promote a production movement? One reason was that at that time a lot of grain taxes were being collected and the masses had complaints. A good many of us Communist Party members felt very uncomfortable hearing them. Comrade Mao Zedong's way of seeing things not being the same, he said, what they say is right, it is the voice of the masses! Comrade Mao Zedong was great, not like us, because he was skilled at discovering the problem in this kind of comment from the masses, and coming up with principles and policies to resolve the problem" (pp 42-43). This method is correct and in accord with the theory of knowledge of dialectics. A viewpoint or theory, even if it is entirely mistaken in its basic substance, if we analyze it in detail, it is still possible to extract some beneficial elements, or to raise a problem which provokes us to think, or provides some rational particles that can make our understanding somewhat more comprehensive. For example, Marx once referred to the theoretical flaws, confusion and contradictions of the British classical political-economist Adam Smith as "vulgar and absurd;" on the other hand, Marx also pointed out: "The major significance of Adam Smith's contradictions is in this: the problems of these contradictions of course he has not resolved, however, he raised these problems through his own self-contradictions" ("The Complete Works of Marx and Engels, Vol 26, Ed 1, pp 140-141). In criticizing the logical contradictions of Adam Smith and others, Marx created the theory of surplus value, which became the basis of Marxist economic theory. In the history of human knowledge, there are a great many examples of this kind. The ancient Chinese saying, "Things both destroy and produce each other, both oppose and complement each other," expresses the truth of this.

In explaining that liberating our thinking is an important condition for democracy, Comrade Deng Xiaoping strongly indicated: "The civil rights, party members' rights, and party committee members' rights stipulated by the Constitution and the Party Constitution must be firmly guaranteed, so that no one may violate them" (p 134). Among these rights, a very important one is that when a citizen or party member is accused or receives party disciplinary action, that person has the right to defend himself, while others can come to his defense as well. Those who are criticized for making errors ought to carry out self-criticism of their own mistakes by seeking truth from facts, but they also have the right to defend themselves and explain the situation, and they are allowed to conduct criticism and counter-criticism. This way, whether they are the side that criticizes or defends themselves, they should earnestly consider that the other side has the right to carry out counter-criticism. Therefore, we must make our own proofs in accord with reality, our logic firm and our judgments accurate. This way, arbitrary labeling of people, skewing the situation through prejudice, using lame arguments, using force to intimidate people and exaggerating things can all be reduced and seeking truth from facts as a style of study can be progressively cultivated. If we only permit criticism, but do not permit self-defense or counter-criticism, that amounts

to deprivation of the declared right of defense, making judgments by default and misjudged cases very difficult to avoid.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping quotes many times the words of Comrade Mao Zedong: "Our aim is to create a lively political situation that is collective and democratic, that has discipline, freedom and a unified will, where individuals have ease of mind" (p 41). Comrade Deng Xiaoping considers that if we want to achieve that kind of political situation, "the mass line and seeking truth from facts are especially important" (p 42). With these two most fundamental things we can unite the masses, pool their wisdom and efforts, overcome all difficulties, and build our country into a modernized socialist nation with a high level of culture and democracy.

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CSO: 4005/734

EAST REGION

COMMENTATOR URGES BUILDING OF 'THIRD ECHELON'

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 14 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by staff commentator]

[Text] Training and promoting large groups of superior young and middle-aged cadres and making the leading groups more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent constitute an important task confronting our entire party. The party Central Committee recently proposed that, to achieve a lasting peace and security of the nation and to give continuity to the principles and policies of the party and the state, we must, beginning today, focus on the building of the third echelon.

In the past few years, the various areas did large amounts of work in selecting and training reserve cadres and, through the organizational reform, many superior young cadres were promoted to leading posts of the various levels, producing a positive impact on the "four modernizations" of the leading groups. However, some areas and units did not give adequate attention to this work. The reserve cadres selected by them, whether in terms of quantity or in terms of quality, fail to satisfy the demands of the new situation. Today, the age gap between the first and second echelons of our leading groups is not wide. If we fail to focus on the training of successors, with the passing of time, the problems of aging will again emerge in a few years' time, making it difficult to achieve normalcy in replacing the old cadres with new ones, and the socialist modernization and construction will be adversely affected. Therefore, we must, with a feeling of urgency and a strong sense of responsibility, build the third echelon as rapidly as possible.

To build the third echelon, we must, first of all, uphold the requirements and strictly follow the political, age and educational standards. In terms of our party's cause and our state, the kind of people selected as successors is a most important matter. Improper choice of personnel will lead to endless future troubles. All cadres in the third echelon must be superior elements satisfying the cadre requirements in the party constitution and possessing the prospect of being successfully trained. They must have a firm faith in communism and mastery of the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the four basic principles, support the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee, possess a strong revolutionary determination and a

sense of political responsibility, serve the people heart and soul, associate with the masses, toil arduously, perform their duties honestly, have an upright style and the courage and ability to initiate a new phase, and make outstanding achievements in their work. We must select them among the cadres with sound political qualities and exclude from important posts those of poor political qualities even if they are able. The following must also be excluded: those falling under the "three categories of undesirables," those opposed to the line since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee and those seriously violating law and discipline. In addition, the exclusion applies likewise to the following: those making other serious mistakes and refusing to correct themselves earnestly, those of poor ideological qualities, those utilizing their power for private gain, those promoting factionalism, those with no sense of responsibility and no feeling of dedication to their work, the "good fellows" indifferent to principles, and the mediocre with no accomplishments. To correct the aging problem of the leading groups and the situation of "same thickness above and below," the ages of the reserve cadres must be of specific differentials, in order to facilitate the normal cooperation and replacements of the new and the old. In terms of education, they should, as a rule, be of college level, either by formal education or by their own effort. Naturally, in educational background, we must give attention to the real ability and learning of an individual as well as his academic records.

To build the third echelon, we must fully rely on the masses to recommend the worthy and the able. As pointed out by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, there are talents and "the key is to emancipate the ideology and break down the conventions." On the one hand, we must eliminate the "Leftist" influence of scorning knowledge and the intellectuals and the incorrect practice of giving preference to seniority and demanding perfection, further emancipate the ideology, broaden our field of vision, and discover and select the superior personnel in industry, agriculture, finance and trade, politics and law, science and technology, education, culture, and public health; on the other hand, we must inform the masses of our demand for cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent and rely on their expertise in the selection. As long as we uphold the personnel standards of the new period, follow the mass line and integrate democratic recommendation with organizational inspection, while fully developing the roles of the old comrades, we will be able to select large groups of superior successors among the basic levels.

To build the third echelon, we must strengthen leadership and concentrate on implementation. The party committees of the various levels must give extremely serious attention to this work, adopt practical and effective measures and earnestly organize the fulfillment of the work. We must strengthen the training and inspection of the third echelon cadres. "Seedling selection is 30 percent and management 70 percent." According to the different conditions of the cadres, we must suit the measures to the individuals and carry out directional training. We must create all kinds of conditions and provide them more opportunities to study and temper themselves, make achievements in practical work and improve their abilities.

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CSO: 4005/349

EAST REGION

SYMPOSIUM ON PARTY MEMBERS' EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS HELD

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Symposium on Educational Publications for Party Members Throughout the Country Held in Nanjing"]

[Text] Focusing on propagandizing party consolidation, the symposium on educational publications for party members throughout the country was held in Nanjing from 29 November to 5 December.

Adviser Liao Jingdan [1675 0064 0030] of the Central Propaganda Department attended the meeting and gave a speech, and the responsible comrades of the propaganda bureau of the Central Propaganda Department, organization bureau of the Central Organization Department, propaganda department of the Shanghai municipal party committee and propaganda department of the Jiangsu provincial party committee also made statements. In the statements, they expressed clear-cut opinions on the propaganda and education work in the various phases of party consolidation and on eliminating spiritual pollution on the ideological front. The attending comrades received much enlightenment and education.

The attending comrades unanimously felt that the overall party consolidation in the coming 3-plus years is a major undertaking awaited by the people in the whole country and attracting the attention at home and abroad and a momentous measure to strengthen party building and basically improve the party style. In terms of the party members' educational publications which are popular with the broad membership, we must vigorously adjust to the need of the new situation, focus on the propaganda of party consolidation as the central theme and make the proper contributions to the great task of "unifying thinking, rectifying style, reinforcing discipline and purifying organization." For this reason, we must actively help the members learn the documents on party consolidation, gain a deep understanding of its necessity and urgency, enhance their awareness and rectify their attitude. We must actively help the basic level party organizations reinforce organizational life, correctly launch criticisms and self-criticisms, clarify the right and wrong and strengthen unity. We must actively help the erring members consciously recognize their mistakes, voluntarily examine and rectify themselves, assimilate the lessons and work assiduously. We must actively help them summarize and exchange experiences, earnestly criticize all incorrect tendencies blocking party consolidation. We must fully reflect the new features emerging after party consolidation and vigorously

publicize the exemplary members of all fronts, in order to continuously strengthen the confidence of the masses inside and outside the party. Currently, we must actively help the broad masses of party members deeply recognize the gravity, danger and complexity of the spiritual pollution on the ideological front and clarify the specific spheres and policy demarcations of its elimination, so that they can, with a clear-cut and firm stand, earnestly launch criticisms and self-criticisms and, with a sober mind, seek the truth from the facts and act strictly according to the principles and policies of the party and the state.

To properly propagandize party consolidation, the meeting earnestly studied "The Party Central Committee Decision on Party Consolidation" and the speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the Second Plenary Session, recalled the development of party members' educational publications throughout the country since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, summarized and exchanged experiences in running publications, examined and analyzed the existing problems, and explored the ways to improve the quality of the publications and expand the results of propaganda. All felt that the leading groups of the publications must be reinforced and that they must be composed of comrades with a strong party spirit, professional skills, good style and practical abilities. In line with the demand for cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent, we must build contingents with a strong fighting power to run the publications. We must tighten the party's organizational discipline, build the party branches of the publications into advanced units and train the cadres into exemplary members. All participants at the meeting resolved to vigorously unfold, by means of propagandizing party consolidation, a new phase in the work on party members' educational publications and struggle for the achievement of the party's general line and the building of China's two civilizations.

The meeting was attended by the responsible comrades of party members' educational publications from the various provinces, cities and autonomous regions and representatives from the departments concerned.

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CSO: 4005/349

EAST REGION

IDEOLOGICAL WORK ON GRADUATE STUDENTS ADVOCATED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Pay Serious Attention to the Ideological-Political Work of Graduate Students"]

[Text] Recently this paper successively published some news items on the training of graduate students in higher schools. Today we have a report on an adviser to graduate students of the Shanghai Jiaotong University's engineering mechanics department who both teaches book learning and educates the person. As shown by numerous facts, serious attention must be given to the training of graduate students, especially their ideological-political education.

The graduate school is the highest level in the educational structure, and the PhD and Master's candidates are the most advanced students in higher schools. As they will, in the future, become high-level experts in the four modernizations program, we must make stringent demands on them: In politics and ideology, they must uphold the four basic principles, serve the people heart and soul and consciously obey the laws and decrees of the state. In profession, they must study assiduously, continuously seek to improve themselves and be meticulous, earnest and creative, in order to build themselves into experts able to solve all kinds of theoretical and practical problems in the four modernizations drive. In short, we must demand that they turn into red and expert high-level specialists.

Training red and expert graduate students in the need of the objective situation of the four modernizations program. The graduate students now under training are the reserve strengths of the faculties of higher schools and the mainstays of party and government organs, the national team to scale the summit of science and technology and the successors to the causes of the party and socialism. Not only first-rate in academic accomplishments, but they must also excel in ideology and morals. If a member of a team climbing Mount Qomolangma is strong in skill and ability but weak in political ideology and determination, the moment he encounters steep cliffs and precipices, glaciers and avalanches, he will hesitate and retreat. Can this kind of people reach the summit? It is thus with mountain climbing, and it is also thus with science and technology, teaching and other work. Therefore, we must give serious attention to the political quality of the graduate students as well as their professional ability.

Giving serious attention to the political quality of the graduate students and strengthening their ideological-political work are the need of practical work. Currently, Shanghai has over 3,600 graduate students enrolled in school. With the growth of graduate education, the scale of training will continuously expand and the number of students will continuously rise. Among the graduate students in school today, the overwhelming majority were superior alumni of regular colleges. As a whole, they seek improvement in politics and are fairly dedicated to their work, and the main trend is good. However, due to various reasons, certain problems calling for attention are also found. Concentrating on their majors, achievements, academic titles and the prospect of becoming specialists, some of them lack enthusiasm in political studies and activities. Others do not have a correct purpose in studying, drifting along in school and haggling over their assignments after graduation. Still others feel conceited, consider themselves above everyone else, benefit themselves at the expense of others and resort to deception. There are also a handful of individuals who, due to the serious corrosion of the decadent bourgeois ideology and living pattern, are morally degenerate, violate law and discipline and follow the road of crime. It costs the state thousands of yuan a year to train a graduate student. If the trainees are "substandard products," or even "rejects," it is, in terms of the state, a tremendous loss. Thus, the problem calls for our serious attention.

To strengthen the ideological-political work of the graduate students, first of all, the departments concerned and the higher school leaders of the various levels must further enhance their ideological understanding, earnestly strengthen leadership and comprehensively implement the party's educational principles. Next, we must reinforce the graduate student management system and formulate specific measures, provisions and methods. Thirdly, we must fully activate the enthusiasm of the graduate student advisers. Unlike the undergraduates, the graduate students receive the direct individual guidance of the advisers. Therefore, the advisers exert an extremely important influence on their overall progress. The fact that most of them are superior in both character and learning and both red and expert is, to a large extent, due to the proper education given them by their advisers. Conversely, the incorrect ideology, academic viewpoint and attitude on scholarship on the part of the advisers produce a negative influence on the students. For this reason, the various higher schools must create the necessary responsibility systems for the advisers, demanding that they concern themselves with the growth of their students in the moral, intellectual and physical aspects. We believe that, as long as we give serious attention to the training of graduate students and earnestly place their ideological-political work on the agenda, thousands and tens of thousands will turn into pillars of the four modernizations program needed by the party and the state.

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CSO: 4005/349

EAST REGION

SMALL TOWNS IN ANHUI PROVINCE EXCEED 3,000

OW122021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0028 GMT 31 Aug 84

[By reporter Shen Zuren]

[Text] Hefei, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--The number of small towns in Anhui has now exceeded 3,000; over 1,000 new ones have appeared in the province since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

According to departments concerned, the rapid increase of small towns in Anhui is primarily because large numbers of peasants have now embarked on industrial production and commercial trade following the rapid development of the commodity economy in the province.

Most of the new towns are situated in the formerly imperished areas along and north of the Huai He. The people in these areas used to be poorly clothed and underfed as they produced very little besides some cereal crops, and they virtually had no commodity goods to sell. Because of this, plus the influence of "leftist" ideology, country fairs were closed, independent business undertakings were banned, and the economy became increasingly depressed. Thanks to the series of rural economic policies introduced by the party over the past several years, the commodity economy has developed rapidly. Today the peasants have large quantities of food grains, chickens, fish, meat, eggs, and various kinds of agricultural, industrial, and sideline products to sell on the market; and thousands upon thousands of buyers and sellers flock to the market to trade their goods regularly. These market places, with the rapidly increasing number of cooperative plants and industrial and commercial establishments set up there by the peasants and independent households, have thus gradually developed into hundreds of new towns. With their rows of new buildings and stores and tree-lined streets, these new towns are booming with activity.

Many new towns have appeared mainly on the basis of their industrial development. Today many new towns with small factories affiliated with a bigger plant have appeared along the Chang Jiang and the Huai He, and in areas south of the Chang Jiang. The Andong Township in Tianchang County used to be a township without any plant. In 1980 five plants producing hardware and construction materials were set up there. After only 1 year, the township began to produce

over 10 types of industrial goods, and now it is selling its industrial goods in 28 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions across the country. This township, which now has more than 20 industrial enterprises, has become one of the prominent townships in Anhui with all types of services related to the production of its enterprises.

Following the rapid development of tourism, a number of new towns providing primarily tourist services have also appeared. For example, many small towns have appeared in areas surrounding the province's four most famous mountains--the Huangshan, the Jiuhuashan, the Qiyunshan, and the Tianzhushan. The Tanjiaqiao town near Huangshan City used to be a small, desolate village. In the past 2 years, new hotels and restaurants as well as a dozen or so factories producing foodstuff, souvenirs, and calligraphic writing paper have been set up in the village to cater to the needs of tourists visiting the Huangshan. Now the village has become a prosperous small town with all kinds of services.

CSO: 4005/896

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHANDONG ORDINARY HIGHER EDUCATION--Since the founding of the PRC, Shandong Province has made rapid development in ordinary higher education. So far the province has 47 ordinary schools of higher learning, about a 6-fold increase over 1949. At present, the enrollment at these schools is over 62,000 students, about a 15-fold increase over 1949. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Sep 84 SK]

CSO: 4005/896

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HEBEI: CULTURAL REVOLUTION AFTER-EFFECTS

HK100747 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The provincial cultural system has held a meeting to exchange experiences in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution. Six comrades made speeches at the meeting. In connection with studying the Resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, they set forth the expressions of after-effects of the cultural revolution and totally negated the cultural revolution by linking theory and practice.

These comrades held: The pernicious influence of the Great Cultural Revolution has not yet been eliminated. Its after-effects still exist in the provincial cultural system. Their specific expressions are bad study style, failure of deeds to match words, failure to seriously study the party's line principles, and policies, the practice of simply regarding as a slogan maintaining political unity with the CPC Central Committee, and failure to thoroughly uproot factionalism; there are hidden reefs even though there are not obvious mountain strongholds. In the work of purging [qingchu] people of three categories, there is failure to act on information, and erection of obstacles. Some people who claim to have been consistently correct cover up the mistakes they made during the Cultural Revolution by saying they were responding to calls or obeying orders. The lodging of complaints has turned into a trend, and even excellent things are opposed by some people. The pernicious influence of anarchism and extensive democracy has not yet been eliminated. Some people deal with others and with events by applying the methods of the Cultural Revolution. Some people pursue small clique mentality instead of great unity, and create new factionalism. Some people are only interested in individual opinions and ignore organizational discipline, and so on.

A responsible comrade of the party group of the provincial cultural department demanded that the cadres and workers of the provincial cultural front totally eliminate the after-effects of the Cultural Revolution and leftist influences during the discussion on totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, and do a thoroughly good job of reform work in the provincial cultural bodies.

CSO: 4005/888

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN: LIU ZHENGQEI REPORTS AT PROVINCIAL CPC CONGRESS

HK150243 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpts] In his work report delivered to the 4th provincial party congress on 13 August, Comrade Liu Zhengwei summed up the tremendous changes that have taken place in the province since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and put forward the great new tasks for the whole party in the province.

After specifically listing 10 major changes and the experiences gained, Comrade Liu Zhengwei stressed: The 5 years from this party congress to the next represent a key period in further creating a new situation in Henan's modernization. During this period we face the major tasks of carrying out the seventh 5-year plan, unfolding all-round reforms, and completing party rectification. We must unite the people of the province to firmly grasp economic construction--the central task--further clear away interference from left and right, carry out all-round, systematic, resolute, and orderly reforms, vigorously stimulate the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, carry out all-round party rectification, strengthen party building, strive for fundamental turns for the better in the financial and economic situation, the social modd, and party style, and further create a new situation in all fields of Henan's socialist modernization.

Comrade Liu Zhengqei announced with confidence that the province would go all out to exploit natural and brain-power resources and achieve doubling by 1990. He said: The first task in further creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization is to promote economic construction. In addordance with the strategic plan of the 12th Party Congress and in connection with Henan realities, our goals of endeavor are, under the premise of continually raising economic results, to raise total annual industrial and agricultural output value to 70 billion yuan by 1990, representing a doubling of the 1980 figure, so as to lay the foundation and the preparations for economic take-off during the 1990's; the province's total annual industrial and agricultural output value should more than quadruple by the end of the century, that is, it should increase from the 1980 figure of 34.7 billion yuan to about 180 billion yuan; the province's population should be kept below 87 million; total industrial and agricultural output value

per capita should reach 2,000 yuan. Total national income should approach 1,000 per capita; and the people should reach a comfortably well-off material and cultural living standard.

On the basis of accurately grasping the basic conditions at home and abroad and the trends of development and change, we should therefore formulate an economic and social development strategy with the province's own characteristics and draw up the province's seventh 5-year plan.

Liu Zhengwei said: There are very many favorable conditions for accomplishing these goals. The province, located on the central plain, has a large area and relatively good natural conditions. So long as we center our work on three strategic focal points--agriculture, energy and communications, and science and education--grasp the exploitation and utilization of natural resources on the one hand and the technological transformation of existing enterprises on the other, and concentrate manpower, material, and finance for a number of tough battles, we will certainly be able to press forward the development of Henan's economic construction.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei first pointed out when summing up the great changes that have taken place in the past 5 years: We have put an end to the long period of social turmoil, and brought about a political situation of stability and unity. A lively atmosphere of being bold to carry out reforms and create new things has formed among the cadres and masses. At the same time we have rehabilitated over 500,000 victims of miscarriages of justice during the Great Cultural Revolution and prior to it, seriously implemented the party's policies, and further mobilized the positive factors.

Liu Zhengwei said: The province's industrial and agricultural output value in 1983 was 44 billion yuan, an increase of 46.5 percent over 1978. The average increase during the first 3 years of the sixth 5-year plan was 8.3 percent. Breakthroughs have been made in agricultural development. New records have continually been set in various production indices. Total agricultural output value and the output of major agricultural products have already reached or exceeded 2 years ahead of schedule the targets set by the sixth 5-year plan. Total agricultural output value in 1983 was 2.39 billion yuan, an increase of 48.2 percent over 1978. Total grain output was 58 billion jin, an increase of 38.5 percent over 1978. In the past 5 years, wheat output has risen by about the same amount as in the 30 years before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. A new wheat production record has been set this year, and the figure is estimated at 32.2 billion jin.

Industrial output has recorded sustained growth amid readjustment. Total output value in 1983 was 23.66 billion yuan, a rise of 45.1 percent over 1978. Output value in the first half of this year showed a rise of 10.7 percent over the same period last year. The economic results of the enterprises have improved as a result of consolidation, tapping potentials, and transformation, and synchronous growth of output value and profits and taxes has been recorded.

The province has achieved balanced revenue and expenditure. There are ample commodities in the lively and prosperous markets. The people's living standards have been gradually improved. Marked success has been achieved in planned parenthood.

Comrade Liu Zhengwei spoke on how cultural construction in the province is now advancing along the correct path and achieving a certain degree of development. The mental outlook of the masses has undergone new changes. The party and government leading departments have started to change the long-standing trend of neglecting education, science, and culture; they have strengthened their sense of responsibility and urgency regarding changing the backward state of the province.

Liu Zhengwei pointed out in his report: Socialist democracy and legal system are gradually being put on a sound basis. The state of the party has greatly improved. The province has strengthened the work of the people's congresses at all levels, and instituted the system by which people's deputies at and below county-level are directly elected by the people. Industrial and mining enterprises have revived workers' congresses. The rural grassroots have completed the work of separating government administration from commune management. Villagers' committees and groups, which are of a mass, autonomous nature, have been established. The powers of the people as masters of the country have been expanded.

We have brought into full play the power of the socialist legal system, strengthened the dictatorship functions of the political and legal departments, and dealt hard blows at serious economic and other criminals, scoring great success.

Liu Zhengwei said in his report: Agriculture occupies a very important position in the province's economy. In the next 5 years we must further implement the party's rural economic policies, and speed up the switch of agriculture from self-sufficient and semi-self-sufficient economy to commodity economy and from traditional to modern agriculture.

CSO: 4005/888

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN CONGRESS ELECTS NEW PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES

HK210233 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 20 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The Fourth Henan Provincial Party Congress held a plenary session in the Henan People's Hall this morning to elect the members and alternate members of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPC Committee, the members of the Provincial Advisory Commission, and the members of the Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. The fourth provincial CPC committee has 70 members and 17 alternate members. The provincial advisory commission has 55 members. The provincial discipline inspection commission has 46 members. Executive Chairman Liu Zhengwei presided at the session. Comrades Liu Jie, He Zhukang, Hou Zhiying, Zhao Di, Zhang Chixia, Guo Tan, Song Yuxi, Yao Xia, Yu Yichuan, Lin Xiao, Zhao Wenfu, and Wang Huayun were seated on the presidium. The session was attended by 1,051 of the 1,098 congress deputies.

The following is the list of members of the Fourth Henan Provincial CPC Committee, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: (Yu Youxian), (Wang Guangpeng), (Wang Hongfan), (Wang Yanhui), (Wang Dechen), (Wang Dezheng), (Che Deji), (Niu Jiachen), (Fang Lue), (Deng Zhigang), (Li Liangfu), (Shi Laihe), (Zhu Faqin), (Liu Jie), (Liu Zhen), (Liu Shuxiang), (Liu Yujie)--female, (Liu Zhengwei), (Liu Zhengqi), (Liu Huanli), (Qi Xin), (Ruan Zhongshu), (Su Zhixue), (Li Ming)--female, (Li Guangjing), (Li Changze), (Li Runtian), (Yang Longhe), (Yang Guangxi), (Yang Biru)--female, (Wu Shulan)--female, (Wu Guisheng), (He Zhukang), (Shen Faqi), (Song Guochen), (Song Zhaosu), (Zhang Fengli), (Zhang Shiyang), (Zhang Zhiping), (Zhang Zhigang), (Zhang Guorong), (Zhang Dianxuan), (Chen Guangyao), (Chen Qiyun), (Hu Shouquan), (Li Aiyang)--female, (Li Yinghai), (Zheng Zengmao), (Zhao Di)--female, (Zhao Shuo), (Zhao Fengyu), (Zhao Guolin), (Wu Shujian), (Zhan Jingwu), (Yao Xia), (Yao Minxue), (Zhong Lisheng), (Hou Zhiying), (Qin Kecai), (Gao Wei), (Guo Boshan), (Tang Guangyu), (Huang Lie), (Cao Lei), (Cui Tangdong), (Peng Wei), (Jiang Gengren), (Jiang Jianping), (Zeng Xianrong), and (Bao Zemin).

The following is the list of alternate members, in order of the number of votes received: (Liu Zhongxuan), (Gu Zhenguo), (Jiang Shushi), (Shi Xun), (Li Zuwei), (Wu Lieji), (Zhang Hongfa), (Gu Quyun), (Huang Shenghou), (Li Benrong)--female, (Zhou Jiyu)--female, (Dong Lei) (mai Derun)--female, (Xue Fulan)--female, (Gao Guobao), (Jia Haiwang), and (Liu Yingxiang).

The following is the list of names of the provincial advisory commission, in order of the number of strokes in the surname: Yu Yichuan, (Ma Renping), (Wang Ying), (Wang Xinghai), Wang Bingzhang, (Wang Yansheng), (Qiao Pu), (Ren Qingyi), Liu Fangsheng, (Liu Yuzai), (Xiang Xintang), (Sun Yicun), (Sun Jingqi), (Sun Shengming), (Yan Zhenggang), (Li Gang), (Li Benli), Li Baoguang--female, (Li Zengrong), (Yang Fu), (Song Yun), (Song Shaomin), (Song Zhenchuan), (Zhang Wenyu), Zhang Chixia, (Zhang Yunxi), (Zhang Zhensheng), (Lu Genren), (Chen Hongliang), (Chen Xiaxin), (Zhao Xiong), Lin Xiao, Yue Xiaoxia, (Zheng Ximeng), (Shao Wenlong). (Hao Yuwen), (Jiang Xin), (Yao Zhe), (Duan Songhui), (Duan Cuiming), (Qin Zhiguo), (Yuan Long), (Qi Jielong), (Gao Jiming), (Huang Kegang), Cui Guanghua, (Cui Weiting), (Kang Guoyun), (Zhang Huashi), (Jiang Jinfei), Han Jingcao, (Zhai Genghui), (Fan Daoyuan), (Li Ming), and (Hui Fangping).

The following is the list of names of the provincial discipline inspection commission in order of the number of strokes in the surname: (Wei Xinghua), (Ma Suizhi), (Wang Qi), (Wang Yihan), (Wang Tianshun), (Wang Haicheng), (Feng Wenyuan), (Ren Zhixin), (Liu Yiyuan), (Sun Renqing), (Li Shutang), (Li Ligu), (Li Yinglong), (Li Lianggao), (Yang Tinggui), (Wu Changfa), (Wu Zhongpei), (Zhang Benling), (Zhang Jianhou), (Zhang Yunsheng), (Lin Ziyu)--female, (Li Yinghai), (Tang Huilan)--female, (Zheng Wu), (Zheng Zhonghua), (Meng Daozhong), (Zhao Liwen), (Zhao Hongyi), (Zhao Linjie), (Hao Yueqin)--female, (Hao Hongjie), (Liu Bo), (Shi Jingmin), (Zhang Yueping), (Yuan Zhengquan), (Gao Zunyi), (Guo Guangtain), (Huang Peizhi), (Cao Qingshen), (Cui Feng), (Cui Baolin), (Dong Zhijun), (Dong Yaorong), (Han Tianjin), (Fan Youshan), and (Xue Dehua).

CSO: 4005/888

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

WUHAN PLA MEETING ON MILITIA TECHNICAL TRAINING

HK090309 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Excerpts] According to HENAN RIBAO, from 3 to 8 September, the Wuhan Military Region held an on-the-spot meeting at Xinxiang on training technical and specialist militiamen, to popularize the experiences of Xinxiang Prefecture in establishing centers for this training and consider how to form a composite and complete reserve force.

Leaders of Wuhan Military Region and of the provincial CPC committee and military district (Hou Runtao), Ren Rong, Wang Xin, Liu Zhengqi, (Jiang Jinchun), Zhan Jingwu, and Yao Xia attended the meeting. Also present were leading comrades of Henan and Hubei military districts, military subdistricts, people's armed forces departments of cities directly under the provincial authorities, and reserve service divisions. (Zhou Chun), deputy director of the mobilization department of the PLA General Staff Department, and comrades from various branches of the armed forces, military regions, and provincial military districts attended and provided guidance.

Since last year, in accordance with the demands of the upper-level leadership, and with the help and support of the local party committees, governments, and PLA units, Xinxiang Military Subdistrict has established training centers in artillery, antiaircraft gunnery, signalling, antichemical warfare, engineering, and logistics. It has gradually developed from training technical troops of regiments to training technical troops of divisions and armies. It has also progressed from one to a variety of training measures, and from purely training militia to training talented people for use in both civilian work and the military. As a result of this training, the technical reserve force has been expanded, the structure of the reserves has been improved, expenditure has been economized, and dual-purpose talented people have been trained.

During the meeting the participants inspected the sites, facilities, equipment and management of the training centers and watched demonstrations.

The leading comrades of the PLA units highly praised the establishment of centers for training technical and specialized militia. They said this was a major reform in militia training and an effective way of forming a composite and complete reserve force. The meeting called for learning from the experiences of Xinxiang Prefecture. The establishment of centers for training technical and specialized militia should be carried out in a planned way, and troop reserve and mobilization work should be raised to a new level.

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN POLICIES FOR UTILIZATION OF GANGUE

HK100930 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] At the end of August, the provincial science and technology committee, the provincial economic committee, and the provincial planning committee jointly formulated technical and economic policies for comprehensive utilization of gangue.

The policies province: Our province is one of the main coal production provinces. Gangue is a by-product of coal production. The amount of gangue piled up is astonishing. The amount of gangue piled up in the whole province by the end of 1983 was 76.79 million tons, which occupied 4,614 mu of land. However, the amount of gangue comprehensively utilized every year was only 599,000 tons, which accounted for 8.48 percent of gangue produced in a year. At present, the amount of gangue piled up is quickly increasing and is occupying a large area of arable land; also it is emitting sulphide, which pollutes the environment and causes very great harm.

In view of this, departments concerned and coal mines are requested to heighten understanding, to really work out good plans for comprehensive utilization of gangue, to bring it under control, to rationally and comprehensively utilize gangue in accordance with its calorific value and sulphur content. In the capital construction of a new coal mine, we must simultaneously work out the designs of the projects for the coal mine and for comprehensive utilization of gangue, must simultaneously start these projects, and must simultaneously put these projects into operation. Old plants must also work out plans for comprehensive utilization. Interest-free loans must be issued to enterprises which carry out comprehensive utilization of gangue. No charges shall be imposed on those who comprehensively utilize gangue. In taxes, preferential treatment must be given to building materials produced in accordance with the amount of gangue they contain. Some are exempt from taxes for long periods. Taxes are reduced or remitted for some others. It is necessary to encourage people to use gangue to make building materials. Science and technological personnel who make achievements in conducting research in comprehensive utilization of gangue, must be rewarded or promoted or their technological titles must be appraised. Those who impose land resources tax [words indistinct] to restrict production and units which pile up gangue contrary to regulations, must be fined.

CSO: 4005/888

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI OFFICIALS ATTEND OVERSEAS CHINESE WORK CONFERENCE

HK140725 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] At the provincial Overseas Chinese work conference, Vice Governor Wang Libin said that Hubei will give still more preferential treatment to the Chinese residing or naturalized in foreign countries so as to encourage them to invest in their hometowns. He also said: There are about 130,000 Hubei natives residing in 69 foreign countries and regions. Many of them are specialists and scholars. Some are entrepreneurs possessing considerable financial resources. We must make full use of this favorable condition to serve the modernization program in our province.

In the future, he added, we should bring into our economic plan the joint ventures, compensatory trade, materials processing, or other independent projects undertaken by the Overseas Chinese in our province, give them preferential treatment regarding energy, transportation, and raw materials supply, and reduce or remit the taxes on them. The equipment and installations imported by Overseas Chinese in accordance with the specifications in the contracts shall be exempted from tariff and the standard taxes for imports. The procedures of examining and approving the projects undertaken by Overseas Chinese will be simplified. We shall invite some Overseas Chinese scholars and specialists to give lectures and conduct academic exchanges, and get a group of Overseas Chinese to work on a short-term basis and participate in the economic construction of our province.

The provincial Overseas Chinese work conference was held in Wuchang from 5 to 11 August.

During the conference, Huang Zhizhen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of Hubei, heard reports and expressed opinions on how to carry out Overseas Chinese work in the province.

CSO: 4005/888

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI: WUHAN PLANS SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY STRUCTURE REFORM

HK160948 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Excerpts] On 10 August, the Wuhan City CPC Committee and City Government put forward an eight-point plan for scientific and technological structural reform throughout the city. This eight-point plan is: to establish the system of planning for the coordinated development of science, technology, and the economy, in order to really solve the problems of mutual reliance and being geared to each other's needs; to reform the system of planning for science and technology, so as to strengthen the vitality of being geared to the needs of the economy; to reform the system of management of scientific research and to readjust scientific research units; to reform the rural system of science and technology to promote the all-round development of the urban and rural economy; to break down the barriers between localities and between departments so as to establish connections on scientific and technological information; to strengthen scientific and technological contacts with foreign countries to enliven scientific and technological exchanges with foreign countries; to implement special policies and to make preparations for building [words indistinct]; and to reform the system of management of cadres engaging in scientific and technological work and organize the rational flow of qualified persons.

The Wuhan City CPC Committee and City Government also decided: With a view to arousing the enthusiasm of the personnel engaging in scientific and technological work, priority must be given to the providing of houses and gas stoves to the middle-aged and young personnel engaging in scientific and technological work who have made outstanding contributions and to the qualified persons who are urgently recruited, and they can be rewarded by raising their wages one grade higher; leave of 25 to 30 days a year must be given to the senior and middle-level personnel engaging in scientific and technological work and to the middle-aged and young backbone elements who have outstanding contributions; and a book and paper subsidy of 30 to 50 yuan a year must be given to each of the junior personnel.

CSO: 4005/888

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI LEADERS VISIT EXHIBITION ON CONSOLIDATING, TRAINING POLICE

HK101137 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Following education, consolidation, and training, the outlook of the provincial people's armed police force has undergone a gratifying change.

Huang Zhizhen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, and Li Jun, member of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee, today watched an exhibition on the achievements in consolidating and training this force and fully affirmed the force's achievements.

The work of educating, consolidating, and training our province's armed police force commenced this March. Through studying documents, asking questions, making investigations, and working out measures, all squadrons have discovered the main problems existing in the building of the force, have initiated all regulations and systems and put them on a sound base, and have firmly adhered to the discipline of the force so as to successfully accomplish all tasks of training and guard duty. Some 2,400 cadres and fighters have rendered meritorious service and have been rewarded.

In the course of consolidation and training, all units have begun the activities of making joint efforts to build spiritual civilization. They have established 368 points for building efforts by the police and people. They have established 249 groups to learn from Lei Feng. There have emerged some 15,000 good people who have sacrificed their own interests for the sake of others, have found it a pleasure to help others, and have not pocketed the money they earned through good deeds. They have been highly praised by the masses.

CSO: 4005/888

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN HOUSING CADRES EMBEZZLE STATE FUNDS

OW170525 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 14 Aug 84

[By correspondents Li Yeying and Zhang Zaihua]

[Text] Changsha, 14 Aug (XINHUA)--Liang Ping, former manager of the Changsha Urban Construction Development Corporation, and other corporation personnel took advantage of their position and power to embezzle and misappropriate 7.39 million yuan of state funds earmarked for investment in housing construction for city residents and to openly engage in unhealthy practices in housing assignments, thus seriously infringing on the people's interests. Leading comrades of the Hunan Provincial Party Committee recently called on the relevant departments to thoroughly investigate this case and to seriously deal with it.

The predecessor of the Changsha Urban Construction Development Corporation was the Changsha City Unified Construction command. The state invested more than 22 million yuan in the corporation from 1979 to 1982; it was supposed to build dwelling houses in a unified manner in order to solve the housing problem for families in Changsha City who were suffering from lack of housing or were living in crowded or hazardous houses. However, manager Liang Ping and other corporation personnel used various means to embezzle and misappropriate state investment funds. In the name of unified housing construction, they collected money from relevant units for pulling down the old houses of members of such units and relocating them in new houses. But they did not use the money to build new houses for the latter; instead, they assigned to them houses totaling more than 27,000 square meters of floor space which had been built with state investment funds for families who were suffering from lack of housing or were living in crowded or hazardous houses. By so doing, they embezzled over 3.8 million yuan of state investment funds. In carrying out unified housing construction in seven residential districts, they collected funds from relevant units for building stores and other necessary public facilities and at the same time requested the construction bank for approval for spending state funds for this purpose. By so doing, they embezzled over 1 million yuan of state investment funds. They resorted to deceptive tactics, such as perpetrating frauds and putting in fraudulent applications and claims. As a result, 32.9 percent of the state investment funds earmarked for the construction of houses for families suffering from

housing shortage or living in crowded or hazardous houses were not used for this purpose. At the same time, with the approval of Liang Ping and some responsible persons of the city construction commission, 139 of the 2,894 units of 64 apartment buildings built for families suffering from housing shortage or living in crowded or hazardous houses were assigned to families with under-the-table connections, while 105 units were assigned to some leading cadres' children and relatives.

They falsely reported that they had suffered losses in the process of pulling down old houses and relocating their residents in new houses, thus obtained 2.44 million yuan more in state subsidies than they should. They also falsely reported on the profits they made in pulling down old houses and relocating their residents in new houses, embezzling more than 1.8 million yuan of state funds. As a result of their irresponsibility, more than 720,000 yuan of state funds were lost or wasted.

Liang Ping and others also exploited their official positions to assign to themselves better and more housing than they should. Several former managers and assistant managers of the corporation got bigger and bigger and better and better houses, while the number of houses they occupied increased. Former manager Liang Ping occupied two four-bedroom apartments. After a new apartment building was completed in 1982, he immediately occupied two more units, one with one living room and two bedrooms and the other with one living room and three bedrooms totaling 147.8 square meters of floor space. Xie Kai, a former assistant manager of the corporation, occupied two houses totaling 186 square meters of floor space. After vacating one house, he lived in another with 107 square meters of floor space for which he only paid an additional 2-yuan rent a month. The corporation used to have 12 section-level cadres whose families occupied houses averaging 98.7 square meters of floor space each; the largest house one cadre family lived in had more than 120 square meters of floor space.

CSO: 4005/888

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN PROVINCIAL LEADERS ADVISES CITIZENS ON PROBLEMS

OW161253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1048 GMT 16 Aug 84

[Text] Changsha, 16 Aug (XINHUA)--Leaders of Hunan Provincial Government are running their own citizens' advice service to help people overcome problems in political, working or domestic life.

An official of the authority in the central Chinese province said that action had been taken on 1,400 letters and 500 visits from members of the public in the last 12 months. Leaders often helped personally in tackling problems.

The official said that Governor Liu Zheng and his four deputies regarded this service as an important way of maintaining close contact with the masses.

Special offices to deal with letters and visits from people with problems or complaints had been set up in all prefectures, cities and counties.

The official pointed out that the local government leaders personally took a hand in dealing with the more serious issues.

One letter to the governor signed by 50 inhabitants in Zhuzhou, an industrial city complained about pollution from an asbestos and cement factory near their homes. Governor Liu sent an investigation group immediately to the factory, and they helped the plant adopt a series of measures to reduce pollution.

The authorities also decided to move the factory outside the urban area in the near future.

The official said the provincial government received thousands of letters a month, involving problems in implementing party policies, production, cadres' work style, matrimonial and property disputes and religious beliefs.

Many of the authors appealed for help, and others made criticism, comments or suggestions on improvements the authorities could make.

CSO: 4005/888

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN COMPLETES THIRD POPULATION CENSUS WORK

HK200918 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 84

[Text] The third population census work in our province has been basically completed. From 11 to 15 August, the provincial population census leadership group held a meeting to sum up the province's third population census work and to commend 40 counties and cities and 2,000 census workers whose achievements were outstanding during this population census work.

In our province's third population census, census and registration commenced on 1 July 1982, in accordance with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. The whole work included the main stages: census, registration, and the processing and analysis of data; consisted of 22 procedural steps; and had [word indistinct] systematic work, the province, prefectures, counties, and all levels implemented various forms of the system of personal responsibility and persisted in checking every item of work before acceptance in accordance with the stipulated quality and standard.

Through this population census, not only was the population of all places throughout the province correctly and clearly checked but also the numbers of people of both sexes and all ages, nationalities, cultural levels, kinds of marital status, trades, and professions and the number of the unemployed people were clearly checked. An all-round investigation on the 1981 situation regarding deaths among people of all ages and on the situation concerning births among women of all ages was made. Population census offices at all levels, departments concerned, and some experts and scholars conducted penetrating analysis and study of all data collected and wrote some 500 theses, all on special topics, which provide relatively complete data for our province to formulate a plan for population, to carry out family planning, and to study the relationship between population and social and economic development.

CSO: 4005/888

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI: MINORITY NATIONALITY QUALIFIED PERSONNEL SURVEY

HK151203 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The Guangxi Society for Research in Qualified persons has completed its investigation of and research into our region's senior minority nationality qualified science and technology personnel. It has written a special topic report and has submitted it to the departments concerned. It has put forward suggestions on speeding up the training of senior minority nationality qualified science and technology personnel and on the rational employment of them.

In July 1982, entrusted by the Regional Science and Technology Committee, the Guangxi Society for Research in Qualified Persons organized a group to investigate contemporary minority nationality figures in science and technology. The members of the group made use of their spare time to investigate the situation in the growth of the 46 senior minority nationality qualified in science and technology people. On this basis, they analyzed and studied the characteristics and law of their becoming qualified persons. The subjects of this investigation were limited to the scientific and technological personnel who, before July 1982, had obtained the titles of associate professor, associate researcher, senior engineer, or doctor in charge or had been awarded the state third-class prize for scientific research. Those in Hong Kong and Macao and Taiwan Province, and living abroad were temporarily not included.

The Guangxi Nationality Publishing House has decided to publish the brief biographies of the 46 senior minority nationality qualified persons in science and technology.

CSO: 4005/888

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI HOLDS HIGHER EDUCATION CONFERENCE

HK151543 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 CMC 14 Aug 84

[Text] It is necessary to make greater progress in our region's higher education, to build a reasonable internal structure in higher education, to remarkably enhance the teaching quality and vigorously strengthen scientific and technological research work, and to substantially improve teachers' working and living conditions. This guideline, based on the aims and content of the region's reform in higher education, was put forth by the regional conference on the work of ordinary institutes of higher learning held from 7 to 13 August.

In accordance with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction that education must be geared to the needs of modernization, the world, and the future, and with the regional government's 10 stipulations on the reform in education, the participants in the conference discussed the guiding ideology, aims, content, and methods of higher education work in our region. The conference has explicitly defined the fundamental purpose of the reform in education as to build up step by step a socialist education system with Chinese characteristics, to rapidly foster a greater number of more competent qualified personnel, and to achieve more results in scientific and technological research.

At present, the higher education system in our region is small in size and has limited resources for training qualified personnel. The conference called for speeding up higher education development in our region through reform of the education system. The number of recruited freshmen in the region is to increase by 13 percent every year from 1985 onward. In order to fulfill this target, old schools will be expanded by tapping their potential. Prefectures and cities are encouraged to establish institutes of higher learning. They will have a free hand in running higher education and will benefit from employing their own graduates. It is necessary to boldly promote the nonresident student system. From next year on, all local students must be registered as nonresident students so that the existing schools can accommodate more students. It is necessary to build more dormitories for students.

The conference deemed it necessary to turn the single-level higher education system of the region into a multi-level higher education system which, with more specialized disciplines, is more suitable for the training of qualified personnel. The regional people's government recently approved the plan of setting up three new professional colleges, namely, the commercial college, the politics and law college, and the physical education college. Science, engineering, and agronomy colleges, teacher training colleges, and regular colleges should also offer special courses. It is necessary to readjust the division between different departments, vigorously developing such courses as finance, economics, business management, politics, law, and arts for practical use so as to meet the urgent needs of the state. It is also necessary to develop higher education for adults and short-term vocational training universities.

The reform of the administrative system must coordinate with the reform in vocational work and both must be carried out simultaneously. It is necessary to reform the traditional and outdated content and methods of education and to adopt modern content, methods, and means of education to foster qualified personnel with higher quality who can better cater to the needs of the four modernizations. It is particularly necessary to attach importance to the training of qualified personnel of minority nationalities.

The scientific and technological research front must make greater contributions to revitalizing the economy of the Guangxi region. It is necessary to break the rule to promote as professors or associate professors those young and middle-aged teachers who have reached a relatively high academic level and have made outstanding contributions. It is necessary to foster a number of well-trained leading scholars and vest more institutes with the power of conferring master and doctoral degrees.

It is necessary to expand the jurisdiction of institutes in accordance with the region's instructions on the reform of the education system and to set up foundations for academic institutes as an important means to promote education.

It is necessary to get rid of the practice of egalitarianism and implement various reward systems or allowance systems for specific positions so as to substantially benefit those teaching and administrative staffers. It is also necessary to increase investment in construction of residences for teachers and staff so as to improve their living conditions.

Doc: 4005/388

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI HOLDS MEETING ON PRODUCTION, LIVELIHOOD IN POOR AREAS

HK161240 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Excerpts] The regional meeting on production and livelihood in old revolutionary bases, minority nationality areas, border areas, mountainous areas, and poor areas concluded in Nanning on the afternoon of 14 August. At the closing ceremony, Comrade Min Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and head of the regional nationalities work leadership group, delivered the summation speech. Liu Sanyuan, adviser to the state nationalities affairs commission, also spoke. The meeting was presided over by Zhang Shengzhen, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government.

Through study and discussion, the representatives attending the meeting unified their understanding of the old revolutionary bases, minority nationality areas, border areas, mountainous areas, and poor areas; further defined the principles, tasks, and policies of building the old revolutionary bases, minority nationality areas, border areas, mountainous areas, and poor areas; and strengthened their confidence in enlivening Guangxi.

The meeting unanimously held: The old revolutionary bases, minority nationality areas, border areas, mountainous areas, and poor areas play an important strategic status in our region's economic construction. We must deepen our understanding of these poor and backward areas and must grasp them as an important strategic point.

The meeting decided that it is necessary to implement special policies in the old revolutionary bases, minority nationality areas, border areas, mountainous areas, and poor areas to arouse the local people's enthusiasm for relying on their own efforts and for hard work so that they will endeavor to develop production. Moreover, we must vigorously support them in manpower and material and financial resources. We must also actively provide them with funds and technology so that the old revolutionary areas, minority nationality areas, border areas, mountainous areas, and poor areas can change their poor situation as soon as possible and can bring their great potential into play to enliven Guangxi's economy.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: The leftist ideological influence was an important reason for our insufficient understanding, one-sided ideology, and faults in our work in the past. Only by continuously eliminating the leftist influence in ideology, theory, and policy in the course of doing nationalities work can we relax policies in all aspects of construction, adopt special measures, and lead the people of the mountainous areas to become rich. The meeting also held: Through party rectification and in the basis of heightening our understanding and unifying our thinking, we can surely and gradually formulate a series of special policies and measures and can create a new situation in building the old revolutionary bases, minority nationality areas, border areas, mountainous areas, and poor areas.

At the meeting, the representatives exchanged their successful experiences in doing a good job in building the old revolutionary bases, minority nationality areas, border areas, mountainous areas, and poor areas. They discussed and revised their proposed views on resolving the masses' difficulties in production and livelihood in some poor areas.

CSO: 4005/888

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

LEI YU SPEAKS AT HAIKOU CITY CPC CONGRESS

HK170822 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] The Fifth Haikou City CPC Congress was held in Haikou from 14 to 16 August, at which the Fifth Haikou City CPC Committee and the city Discipline Inspection Committee were elected democratically. A total of 311 delegates from all fronts in the city attended the congress.

On behalf of the Hainan Administrative Regional CPC Committee, (Zeng Jingtao), Standing Committee member of the Hainan Administrative Regional CPC Committee, delivered a congratulatory speech at the opening ceremony of the congress.

Lei Yu, deputy [as heard] secretary for the Regional CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the closing ceremony of the congress.

During the congress, the delegates listened to reports by the previous city CPC committee and the city Discipline Inspection Committee, held serious discussions on the problems of strengthening and improving the party's leadership, vigorously carrying out reforms, and doing a good job in opening to the outside world, unified their thinking, and fully understood their tasks.

After repeated deliberations and consultations, the Fifth Haikou City CPC Committee was democratically elected by secret ballot.

The ages and professions of the members of the current committee are reasonable. They have a relatively high educational level, meeting the requirement of coming from all parts and circles.

The average age of the members of the new committee is 42.6, a drop of 15.7 compared with that of the members of the previous committee. On the afternoon of 14 August, the newly established city CPC committee held its first session at which eight Standing Committee members were elected democratically. (Lin Mingyu) was elected secretary, (Li Jingyun) and (Hu Guodao) deputy secretaries, and (Chen Siwen), (Zhao Guokang), (He Sulan), (Dian Mianren), and (Lin Zhishan). Standing Committee members of the city CPC committee members is 47.6, a drop of 11 compared with that of their predecessors. [As published] Among them, four persons have had a university level education and their educational level is much higher than that of their predecessors.

CSO: 4005/388

SOUTHWEST REGION

CAMPAIGN TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT, MILITARY LAUNCHED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 84 p 2

[Letter: "A Proposal"]

[Text] To the Families of Our Martyrs, the Families of Our Soldiers, Our Revolutionary Disabled Soldiers, Veterans and Retired Military Comrades of the Whole Province, All Commanding Officer Comrades of PLA Troop Units Stationed in Yunnan and Yunan People's Armed Polic Units:

Just as civilians and soldiers of the whole province come to go deeply in studying and implementing the documents of the Second Session of the 6th National People's Congress, and endeavor to bring about a new situation in the construction of our four modernizations with the spirit of reform, of an innovative posture, of high efficiency and seeking truth from facts, the units of Yunnan Province and Kunming are jointly holding this meeting of advanced representatives of campaigns to support the military and give preferential treatment to their families and support the government and cherish the people. One thousand of us representatives from the units and the various localities are honored here in attending this warm and solemn meeting. During this meeting, soldiers and civilians have been happily quartered together, heartily discussed the new achievements of the province's "two-support" work and joint military-civilian building of our socialist spiritual civilization, summed up and exchanged our experiences, and clearly determined our tasks hereafter; this has enabled us to gain considerable education and encouragement. In order to develop our revolutionary traditions, further strengthen our military-civilian unity, elevate the "two-support" and joint military-civilian building of our socialist spiritual civilization to a new plane, so as to make new contributions to the realization of the magnificent goal posed by the 12th Party Congress, we propose:

1. To study hard and adapt to the new situation. The 12th Party Congress has determined the general tasks and overall objectives of bringing about an overall new situation in our socialist modernization and construction; this has placed even higher demands on us. In order to adapt to this new situation, we must study. We must conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought; we must study the party's line, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee, further

emancipate our thinking, eliminate the influence of the "Left," oppose the Rightist tendency, adhere to the four basic principles, consciously maintain political unanimity with the party Central Committee, and completely implement the various fighting tasks posed by the 12th Party Congress. We must diligently study scientific and cultural knowledge and military science and technology, master the business of our own profession, improve our ability in defending and building our motherland, and become laborers with ideals, morality, culture, and discipline.

2. To energetically launch our activities of joint military-civilian building of our socialist spiritual civilization, and become models in building our socialist spiritual civilization. The building of our socialist spiritual civilization is a strategic question in building our socialism, and joint military-civilian building of this socialist spiritual civilization is a new development of the "two-support" work under new historical conditions as well as a fine form for strengthening military-civilian unity. We must actively participate in these activities of joint military-civilian building of our socialist spiritual civilization, become models and exponents in the building of this spiritual civilization, let the military personnel and the civilians help one another and learn from one another, further each other's effort, build and benefit together, improve together, and let the flowers of the advanced units bloom competitively in the various localities of our province.

3. To conscientiously study and implement the spirit of the Second Session of the 6th National People's Congress, and become the promoters of reform and innovation. The Second Session of the 6th National People's Congress proposed the two big matters of handling well our institutional reform and opening to the outside world; a thriving and vigorous high tide of reform has arrived. We must conscientiously study and propagate the spirit of the session, actively participate in and warmly support the reforms on the various fronts, fully develop our enthusiasm and our creativity, propose suggestions and plans on our respective posts, strive to become promoters of reform and strive to become experts of production development and achieving wealth through diligence.

4. To conscientiously study and widely propagate, exemplarily observe the Conscription Law and serve as models in the "two-support" work. The promulgation of the new "Conscription Law of the People's Republic of China" is an important reform in our military system; it is of great significance to further perfecting our conscription system, strengthening our troop buildup and rear service buildup, and defending the smooth progress of our socialist modernization and construction. We must conscientiously study, widely propagate, take the lead in implementing, and more warmly and solidly unfold our "two-support" activities, continue to inspect, modify, and implement our "two-support" covenant, so as to make our "two-support" activities more mass-oriented, regular, and institutionalized. Governments at various local levels and nationalities of our people must ardently love the PLA, learn from the PLA, develop the social customs of "supporting the military and give preferential treatment to their families being taken as an individual responsibility," support troop buildup, strengthen our military-government

and military-civilian unity. We must look after the production and life of the families of our martyrs and our disabled soldiers, properly make arrangements for our retired soldiers, and do a good job in our work of giving their families preferential treatment and comfort. Commanding officers of our units must respect our local governments, love the people, exemplarily observe the laws and decrees of the state, strictly implement the "three main rules of disciplines and the eight points for attention," actively participate in the four modernizations, and make still greater contributions to the building of our "two civilizations."

5. To strengthen our war preparations, defend our motherland, and defend the construction of our four modernizations. There exist in today's world still imperialism and hegemonism. We are proceeding with our construction in a situation in which the world is still not tranquil and our own security is still facing serious threats. In particular, our province is situated at the forefront of the country's southwest, facing continued challenges and invasions by the authorities of Vietnam. Therefore, we must maintain a high degree of vigilance at all times, and strengthen our war preparations. Commanding officers of our units must strengthen their education and training, improve their military and political qualities, and bring to a new level the building of our revolutionalization, modernization, and regularization. The vast ranks of our rehabilitated and retired soldiers must develop the glorious traditions of the PLA, actively participate in the military and political training for the militia and the reserves, and enthusiastically join the battles and support the front. Families of our soldiers and martyrs should learn from "patriotic support-the-military model" Zhao Chenni [6392 6387 1200] and "model soldier's family member" Ma Yaozhi [7456 3852 5347], support and encourage our relatives to serve in the military with an ease of mind, to establish merits in defending our motherland and destroying the enemy, and to become the good mother and good wife of soldiers in our own army.

Comrades, let us unite even closer, exert our common will and common efforts, strive to bring about a new situation in our "two-support" work and in the joint military-civilian building of our spiritual civilization, and make new contributions to the construction of our four modernizations.

Representatives attending the meeting of advanced representatives of the troop units of Yunnan Province and Kunming in the support-the-military and give-preferential-treatment-to-their families and support-the-government and love-the-people campaigns

20 July 1984

9255

CSO: 4005/798

SOUTHWEST REGION

RESULT OF SEPARATING PARTY, GOVERNMENT, COMMUNE SURVEYED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 22, 28 May 84 pp 14-15

[Article by Huang Changlu [7806 2490 4389] and Xiong Xiaoli [3574 1420 4539]:
"In the 2 Years Since the Separation of Government Administration From Commune Management--a Survey of Banzhuyuan Township, Xindu County, Sichuan"]

[Text] Xindu County in the western Sichuan plain was one of the earliest experimental units in the overall reform of the rural economic management system. In the spring of 1982, the former Fuxing people's commune became Banzhuyuan township and elections were held for its party committee and people's government. Meanwhile, the Banzhuyuan township integrated agricultural-industrial-commercial corporation was formed to serve as the collective economic organization under the township government and to perform the economic management functions of the former people's commune. When discussing the separation of government administration from commune management and the party from the government in the past 2 years, people described vividly: In the past, "the secretaries ran around in circles while other cadres watched plays"; today, "the heavy burdens are shared by all; the flame rises high with everyone collecting firewood."

Giving a Free Hand and Delegating Power

Though the former commune cadres were "divided into three" at the beginning of the township, due to the force of habit of "government administration integrated with commune management" and the "centralized leadership" of more than 2 decades, people were unable to cast off the old convention of "the secretary in command." Everything required the approval of the party committee secretary, and even Huang Jiaquan [7806 1367 0356], known as the "enlightened secretary," felt ill at ease with the system reform. He thought that it was difficult to divide the numerous tasks among the small basic level personnel and that he would be blamed if anything went wrong. Thus, for a time "the signboards are hung and the groups are set up, but the work is done in the same old way."

Practice made the comrades of the township realize that ideological emancipation was the key to system reform and that, if they did not cast off the old ideas, old conventions and old methods, the reform would become a mere formality.

They summarized the experiential lessons of "government administration integrated with commune management" of the past into three points: 1. The commune cadres were all stationed at the brigades "to take charge of everything." Actually they concentrated on grain production and, for a long time, gave no attention to the building of political power. 2. Exercising leadership over production by administrative means often led to arbitrary orders, and the rural economic development was slow. 3. The party's lack of attention on itself undermined party building and the ideological and political work. All realized deeply that if this system was not reformed, it would be very difficult to build a rural material and spiritual civilization.

Starting by delegating power, the township party committee clearly delineated the duties and authorities of itself, the government and the integrated agricultural-industrial-commercial corporation. It stipulated that the main tasks of the party committee are to implement the party's line, principles and policies, discuss and decide on the major issues of the work, strengthen party building and properly carry out the management and education of the party members and cadres and the ideological and political work of the masses. The tasks of the government are to ensure the fulfillment of the constitution, laws and decrees of the state, implement the decisions and resolutions of the higher people's government and the township people's congress, formulate production and construction plans for the township, communicate such plans and the sales tasks to the lower level and supervise their completion, properly perform such functions as public security, civil administration, justice administration, finance and grain, culture, education, public health and birth control and properly handle the public welfare undertakings. The tasks of the integrated corporation are to manage and organize agricultural, industrial and sideline production and commodity circulation, serve rural economic development and coordinate agriculture, industry and commerce.

Commensurate with the system reform of the township level, the former production brigade became the administrative village, and the villagers' committee directly elected by the residents assists the township government in the administrative and welfare undertakings of the village. Meanwhile, a party branch and a comprehensive production service station were established with the village as the unit. The production team is retained to serve as an independent economic organization. Thus, the reform covers the entire setup and the higher and lower levels are linked, making it convenient for the party, the government and integrated corporation to exercise their own authorities.

After power delegation, the township party committee, no longer meddling in affairs not under its jurisdiction, gave a free hand to the government and the integrated corporation to do independent work. Even when it disagrees with the government and the integrated corporation in the handling of certain problems or when mistakes are made, the party committee does not interfere. Instead, views are exchanged at its democratic life meeting, thinking unified and the mistakes corrected by the various departments themselves. Seeing how the party committee respects and supports their work, the government and the integrated corporation cadres have more courage to take up responsibilities.

Setting the mind at ease is the key to delegating power and giving a free hand. We asked township party committee secretary Huang Jiaquan how he changed from being anxious to feeling at ease. He answered: When I was the commune secretary, I was in charge of more than 10 things. With the limited knowledge, experience and ability of one person, I could not manage them properly. Is it not better to share the tasks with everyone than for me to do them all by myself?

From "Jacks-of-All-Trades" to "Experts"

Working hard all year round, the rural cadres had to do everything, but were not skilled in anything. Without expertise in any field and unable to improve their levels, they often felt distressed.

The separation of government administration from commune management and the running of party from government administration created the conditions for the specialization of rural cadres. With the system reform, the township changed the practice of stationing the cadres at the brigades to be responsible for the tasks to specialized labor division. Each cadre has his own clear-cut sphere of function, and no one holds concurrent jobs in the party, government and corporation.

In 1983, the township introduced reform of the wage and bonus systems. On the basis of the job responsibility system and the strict cadre assessment (attendance, achievements, discipline observance and cooperation), it broke down the 'eating out of the same pot' practice in compensation and introduced fluctuating wages. In other words, a part of the cadres' basic wage is tied to all their subsidies, allowances and bonuses and linked with the job responsibility system, resulting in a fluctuating income. The reform has further impelled the cadres to study their professions and become expert in their own fields, thereby gradually turning the "jacks-of-all-trades" into "experts" in the various fields.

Birth control is a very difficult task in rural areas. After its establishment, the township government was very outstanding in its birth control work. Couples of childbearing age obtaining single-child certificates was 99.8 percent and birth control rate 100 percent. Throughout the township in 1982 and 1983, no birth was unplanned, and the township was adjudged an advanced unit in the province.

Woman cadre Jiang Zhenggen [3068 2973 2704], in charge of birth control work in the township government, can be considered an expert on rural population. Not only mastering the ways to properly perform rural birth control work and possessing a set of practical methods, she is skilled in detailed ideological work. She has visited 90 percent of the 1,000 single-child households. "Grandma Jiang," her honorific title, is known by almost everyone in the township.

Judicial cadre Chen Shanfu [7115 0810 1381] of the township government is a rural legal expert. In a period of more than 2 years, he propagated socialist legality to thousands of households and planted the idea of observing law and discipline deep in the people's hearts. The judicial mediation system by

levels was established throughout the township, so that, in case of civil disputes, "minor matters are settled in the team, major ones in the village, difficult ones in the township, and judgment rendered by the court." Thus, the contradictions among the people are promptly solved at the basic level, civil disputes, public security cases and criminal cases have continuously declined, and the general mood of society has greatly improved.

Some people worried that separating the party, the government and the integrated corporation, with each cadre taking care of his own field, might lead to "three vehicles each doing its own thing." The township party committee adopted three measures to handle the relations between the part and the whole: 1. A monthly party committee meeting is held to discuss the major issues in the work of the party, the government and the integrated corporation, and its resolutions are carried out severally. 2. The party committee, government and integrated corporation each select one or more villages as their liaison points to explore the experiences of subordinating the work of the various departments to economic construction, the central task. 3. In case of tasks which cover a wide range and are impossible to be performed by one department, such as census taking and crime prevention, the township party committee makes unified plans, giving first place to the cadres in charge of such tasks, coordinated and assisted by cadres of other departments. The cadres perform their own functions at ordinary times, so that they devote the major part of their time and energy on the work in their own fields.

Efficiency and Results

After the separation of the government and the commune, the number of cadres not in production has not increased, and rational dispositions are made according to need. Meanwhile, the cadre system was also reformed. A group of people willing to accept higher or lower posts and holding no "iron rice bowl" was recruited from the villages and township and village enterprises to perform leadership work in the special companies and enterprises under the integrated corporation. Village and brigade cadres were greatly reduced after the reform, and the number of these two levels receiving fixed allowances for loss of working time dropped from the previous 468 to 94, thereby lightening the peasants' burden.

Though the number of cadres has decreased, efficiency has greatly improved. After freeing itself from administrative affairs and routine economic work, the party committee concentrates its energy on implementing the party's principles and policies and has strengthened the party's ideological and organizational constructions. In the past 2 years, it reorganized the basic level party organization, strengthened the management and education of party members, launched activities in striving to join the party branch and seeking to become exemplary party members, and transformed the spiritual features of the members.

After the establishment of the township government, social security, civil affairs and special relief, judicial mediation, birth control, and rural construction all have special persons in charge, serious attention is given to propaganda and education in democracy and legality and the building of a

socialist spiritual civilization, the masses are activated to formulate town rules and people's pacts, activities are launched to build civilized villare, civilized teams, civilized compounds and "five-good households," and obvious changes have occurred in social security and moral trends. Currently, there are 3 civilized villages and 903 "five-good households," constituting 30 percent of all households in the township.

After introducing the new system of separating the government and the commune, the economic work of the township government mainly consists of administrative management and supervision. The various special companies under the integrated corporation, the economic entity, possess fairly extensive self-determining power and resort mainly to economic means to provide services to the peasants before, during and after production. The economic contract responsibility system was introduced in all the rural enterprises, significantly improving the economic results. The agricultural output of the township was rather high to start with, and it continued to rise in the past 2 years. In 1983, the average mu output of middle-season rice was 905 jin and wheat 673 jin; the total grain output increased 37.7 percent and the total agricultural output value 39.6 percent compared with 1981. Rural industry was weak in the past, but developed rapidly in the past 2 years. The 1983 total output value more than doubled that of 1981 and the net profit almost doubled. Forty-seven enterprises all made profits and none suffered a loss. The total output value of agricultural, industrial and sideline production increased 83 percent in the past 2 years. The 1983 average per capita income of the commune members was 340 yuan, an increase of 39.7 percent over 1981. The township's rate of economic development is among the best in the province.

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CSO: 4005/758

SOUTHWEST REGION

EDUCATIONAL REFORM FOR IN-SERVICE CADRES URGED

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "A Major Reform in the Education of Our In-service Cadres"]

[Text] Today, this newspaper has published a detailed summary of "Some Views on Normal Education for Our In-service Cadres" issued by the cadres education committee of our provincial party committee. The prescription thereof concerning the combination of the theoretical education and the entrance examination for self-learners in higher education for our in-service cadres is a reform of great significance in our province; it is an effective way for the realization of normal education for our in-service cadres.

After a political line is determined, cadres become the decisive factor. As we proceed with our socialist modernization and construction, we can hardly depart from making the cadre ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, more educated and professionally more competent. Because of various historical reasons, plus the structural change in the cadre ranks during the past few years, the cadre ranks at present are by no means high in their level in Marxist-Leninist theory, in professional knowledge or in science and culture; they are far from being able to meet the requirements of our socialist modernization and construction. The solving of this problem has a meaning of very great urgency. Hence, the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed that we must grasp cadre training without losing any opportunity, we must make the education of our cadres regular, normal and institutionalized. Only through normal education, including normal education in Marxist-Leninist theory and normal education in science, culture and the professions can we elevate the quality of our cadres in a comprehensive manner, and thereby foster a large contingent of qualified working personnel who understand Marxism, who adhere to the socialist path, and who possess a given level of culture and necessary professional knowledge.

There are many ways of making education for our cadres normal. It is, of course, quite important to let our cadres study their party knowledge in our party schools, our cadres schools, advanced classes for cadres in institutions of higher learning, and television universities as an organized normal training; but those who can leave their posts to study are only a minority in the cadres; the main way still depends on in-service education. The task of

improving the training of most of our cadres can be accomplished only through in-service education. Precisely because of this, the matter of carrying out daring reform in the in-service education of our cadres, making it gradually embark upon the course of normalization in response to the requirements of their situation and their tasks thus becomes an important issue before our organizations at various levels.

During the past few years, the in-service education of our cadres has reaped results; the approach of adopting a "minor concentration" method to organize the cadres to study the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism and the party's line, principles and policies is especially conspicuous in such results. But, in-service education for cadres in the past still did not establish or perfect a normal system. The fact that the cadres' in-service study failed to establish a link to the cadres' acquiring a record of formal schooling was even a more glaring deficiency. Summing up these experiences and lessons and basing itself on the spirit of reform, the provincial party committee's committee on education for the cadres has decided to unite the theoretical education of in-service cadres with the organization of the cadres to participate in the entrance examination for higher education; that is to say, the in-service normal theoretical education for the cadres and the theoretical class in Marxism-Leninism for entrance examination for higher education may select the same kind of teaching materials, organize studies, give lectures, assistance, and examinations according to the same schedule; the other cultural lessons and professional lessons prescribed by entrance examination for higher education may also be used as ingredients for in-service education. This way, the normal education for the cadres can be made consistent with the solving of the record of formal schooling; this should help mobilize the enthusiasm for study on the part of the vast ranks of our cadres, better promote the normal education for our cadres, and bring about a new situation in education for our cadres.

To carry out reform in education for our in-service cadres to gradually make it normal is a new task; in carrying it out we are bound to encounter many difficulties. This requires party committees at various levels to earnestly strengthen their leadership, regularly study and solve in time existing problems. Leading groups on cadres education at various levels, organizations, propaganda, personnel, scientific research committees, party schools, cadre schools and departments and units of the like must all cooperate with one another, take the initiative to coordinate with one another, divide tasks and responsibilities among themselves, so as to grasp this work well together.

9255

CSO: 4005/799

SOUTHWEST REGION

TASKS, OBJECTIVES OF PARTY RECTIFICATION DISCUSSED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Party Rectification Must Be Carried Forward Around Party's General Tasks and Overall Objectives"]

[Text] On the basis of conscientiously studying party rectification documents and making changes while studying and discussing them, the first batch of units dedicated to party rectification among organs at the provincial level have gradually begun to advance toward the comparative inspection stage. The practice of these party rectification units have proved that, whether in the study stage or the comparative inspection stage, we must proceed closely around the general tasks and overall objectives determined by the 12th Party Congress in order to bring about a new situation in their respective units. Only in this way will party rectification not become perfunctory and attain its expected objectives.

Our party rectification is not conducted for its own sake. The basic goal is for our party to become stronger, more vigorous, and better conditioned to lead the broad masses of the people to march toward the overall objectives of our four modernizations. It has been clearly pointed out in the Central Committee's decision on party rectification: The party rectification this time is an important step necessary for our party to win new, great victories in the new historical period; it is the fundamental guarantee for realizing the magnificent goal, determined by the 12th Party Congress, of striving under the premise of continuing to improve our economic results for the quadrupling of our nation's industrial and agricultural annual total output value by the end of this century; it is the fundamental guarantee of building our country into a modern, highly civilized and highly democratic socialist state. This fully explains that our party rectification is for solving the problem of our party organizations and party members being ill adapted to the party's general tasks and overall objectives in respect to ideology, workstyle, organization and discipline.

Carrying out our party rectification around the party's general tasks and overall objectives, speaking from the point of view of the various departments and various units, is first of all to solve well the question of the relationship between the work and business policy of their own respective departments and units and the party's general tasks and overall objectives.

As a Communist and a party organization at a given level, what should the attitude be toward this great strategic goal? Is it to be agreement or disagreement, support or opposition, care or indifference? Such is the great question which measures whether every Communist, or party organization, is maintaining political unanimity with the Central Committee. During this party rectification, all leading groups should conscientiously examine whether the business practices and business policies of their own respective units and departments are subordinated to, or serving, the party's general tasks and overall objectives; they should all find out about the major problems which are ill adjusted to the party's general tasks and overall objectives, make changes while pursuing rectification, and conscientiously solve them. Proceeding from the reality in our province, the provincial party committee has pointed out that, in order to realize the general goal posted by the 12th Party Congress, we must exert ourselves on "enriching the people" and on "elevating our position." All units and all departments must keep closely in line with the reality of their own work and business policies, conscientiously carry out comparative inspection, earnestly unify their ideology under the general goal posted by the 12th Party Congress, make effective efforts on "enriching the people" and "elevating our position," so as to make even greater contributions to bringing about a new situation in our province's socialist modernization and construction.

While carrying forward our party rectification around the party's general tasks and overall objectives, does this then suggest that we should no longer oppose such unhealthy practices as plotting for private gains by making use of one's own power and bureaucratism? No. The question of our party workstyle is one which concerns the life and death of our party. Of the four tasks of party rectification, a very important one is to rectify our workstyle. During our party rectification, it is entirely necessary to carry out serious clean-up operations case by case in respect to such things as plotting for private gains and incidents of bureaucratism. During an earlier period, some party rectification units successfully handled problems in respect to plotting for private gains and bureaucratism, and their results were pretty good. But they have hardly grasped enough, especially in the case of problems with respect to bureaucratism, wherein they have hardly had adequate handling. We should see that, those who committed plotting for private gains and bureaucratism, while being Communists just like others, tend to forget the party's general line, general tasks, and overall objectives; their conduct is also bound to violate our Party Constitution and the "Guidelines." Therefore, to solve these problems, we still must carry out education on our ideological line around the party's general tasks and overall objectives and improve their consciousness in maintaining unanimity with the Central Committee. In the case of those whose mistakes are found to be serious, we must also handle them solemnly. If on these problems we should treat each matter by itself, resort to wrangling here and there, then we will still fail to grasp what is crucial. Only by unifying the thinking of all comrades of the party under the party's general tasks and overall objectives can we realize a fundamental turn for the better in our workstyle, and thereby realize a fundamental turn for the better in our party workstyle, build the party into the powerful core for leading the four modernization drive.

Carrying out party rectification around the party's general tasks and overall objectives is the key to doing a good job in party rectification, and also the key to bringing about a new situation in our province's socialist modernization and construction. Every unit at all times must reflect that party rectification is for guaranteeing the realization of the party's general tasks and overall objectives. In studying the documents and unifying our thinking, we must grasp this key point; in making changes while carrying out rectification at the same time, we must also grasp this key point. We believe that, so long as our guiding ideology is clear, our orientation is all right, our party rectification is bound to achieve good results, and a new situation is bound to emerge from our province's socialist modernization and construction.

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CSO: 4005/776

NORTH REGION

BEIJING POPULATION HEALTHIER SINCE 1949

OW131608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, 13 Sep (XINHUA)--The health of the Beijing population has improved remarkably since 1949 when new China was founded, according to Professor Wu Changping, deputy director of the Population Theory Research Institute of the China People's University.

The average Beijing resident's life-expectancy is now 71.92, nearly 20 years longer than in 1950, according to materials cited by Wu and other experts.

The infant mortality rate has dropped to 1.38 percent from 11.7 percent before 1949, and the city proper registers a 0.995 percent rate, the materials show.

Contagious diseases such as plague, smallpox and relapsing fever were brought under control or wiped out in the early 1950s.

It has been documented that the average height increased by 2.2 cm to 2.4 cm every 10 years from 1955 to 1979, and weight, 0.9 kg to 1.5 kg; both have reached advanced international levels.

The cultural level is also a major indication of the quality of life, Wu says. In old Beijing, every 52.5 residents shared a newspaper or a magazine and now 1.1 have one. The circulation of publications among the suburban peasants has nearly doubled in the past four years.

Over 450,000 local residents have had higher education, nine times the figure before liberation. Those over six years old receive an average seven to eight years' education, including pre-school education.

About 80 percent of the suburban peasants received elementary education. Mountainous Fangshan County, where most peasants were illiterate in the past, now has over 4,700 college graduates.

There are over two million people at school, including those attending spare-time schools, out of Beijing's total population of nine million.

"The new Beijing citizens are physically and mentally healthier than their predecessors. They live a dynamic, cheerful and stable life," said Xiao Yuanlie, director of the Beijing Demographic Society.

A stable life means a peaceful society, and the crime rate has kept dropping in the past three years. This year has seen a drop of 49.7 percent against the same period of last year.

Sources at the Beijing Family and Marriage Research Institute say the city's divorce rate stands at two to three percent.

CSO: 4000/456

NORTHWEST REGION

NEGATION OF 'CULTURAL REVOLUTION' STRESSED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by He Chenghua [0419 2110 5478]: "We Must Thoroughly Negate the 'Cultural Revolution' in Party Rectification"]

[Text] The party Central Committee's decision on party rectification points out: "The party rectification tasks this time are to unify our ideology, rectify our workstyle, strengthen our discipline, and purify our organization." Around the accomplishment of these four tasks, the party rectification program of Xian Municipal CPC committee proposes the following major problems the Xian Municipality intends to solve during its party rectification campaign: (1) Putting emphasis on eliminating the influence of the "Leftist" ideology and at the same time overcoming and preventing interference from the Right; adhering to the four basic principles, even more consciously and creatively implementing the party's line, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee and maintaining ideological and political unanimity with the party Central Committee; (2) resolutely correcting the various activities which are aimed at plotting for private gains by taking advantage of one's own power, opposing the bureaucratism that proves to be irresponsible toward the party and the people, establishing the ideas of wholeheartedly serving the people, inheriting and developing the party's fine tradition and workstyle; (3) adhering to the principle of democratic centralism by opposing both the patriarchist workstyle of only what oneself says counts and the ignoring of organizational discipline, the resorting to anarchism, liberalism, decentralization and factionalist activities; and (4) resolutely and prudently cleansing the "three kinds of people," and also resolutely cleansing those who stubbornly resist the party's line since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee and those who have committed serious crimes in economic practices and other criminal questions. We think that in order to solve these major problems, we must thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution"; otherwise our party rectification would become perfunctory.

The "Cultural Revolution" pushed the long existent "leftist" ideolog. to its extreme and cause the party's ideology, workstyle and discipline to suffer unprecedented disruption, and it brought serious calamities to the party, the state and the nationalities of the people; it was the main cause leading

to the serious impurity of our ideology, workstyle and organization within the party ranks. And this problem has also been quite salient in Xian.

Xian was a district suffering serious calamities during the "Cultural Revolution." After the smashing of the "gang of four," we have solved certain problems during the exposing-criticizing-examining movement. Especially since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, we have done substantial amounts of work in respect to returning to order from chaos and thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution." However, the remnant poison of the "Cultural Revolution" has by no means been thoroughly eliminated; it continues to influence our party members' thinking and poison our party workstyle and social customs, hinder the cleansing of the "three kinds of people," affect our stability and unity, and interfere with the four modernizations drive. Therefore, it simply would not do if we fail to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution." Otherwise, however, you wish to effect stability and unity, speed up our pace of reform, or bring about a new situation in our economic construction would be simply empty talk.

In our attempt to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," what should our Xian Municipality negate? This subject is really quite big, because the remnant poison of the "Cultural Revolution" is quite multifarious in Xian Municipality; whether in our ideology, in our organization or in our workstyle, or in our political work, in our economic work or in our other work, it has all been manifest. Our overall requirement is that we must thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" in our theory, in our ideology, in our emotion, in our workstyle and in our practical work; we must negate whatever is there to negate, with no tail, no aftermath.

Viewed from the actual situation in Xian Municipality, the factionalist remnant poison and influence have been quite salient, and the havoc they have wrought remains likewise serious. In this regard, we feel that we should first of all negate the following erroneous views: (1) Some people even today still think that of the two factions of mass organizations that took shape during the "Cultural Revolution" one was conservative and one was rebellious, or one was correct and one was erroneous. For this reason, they are still quarreling about who is right and who is wrong. We should affirm that the overwhelming majority of the masses who participated in the various factions of mass organizations were good and relatively good; those who were bad were very few. But, generally speaking, no matter which faction of organizations they belonged, they all sprang up and proceeded in activities under the guidance of the erroneous theory of the so-called "continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," and hence they were all incorrect and they must all be negated. (2) Some comrades think that the faction that defended themselves or the faction that defended the old cadres was good, whereas the faction that persecuted themselves or the faction that persecuted the veteran cadres was bad. Actually, organizations of both factions had defended part of the veteran cadres and also persecuted part of them; what was different was merely a matter of degree and number. Hence, we cannot take whether or not they have defended the veteran cadres, much less whether or not they have defended ourselves as the criterion for distinguishing whether either of the two factions was good or bad. (3) Those comrades

who had joined "supporting the Left" and who are now already transferred to local posts should recognize that "supporting the Left" is the same as supporting factionalism; we should negate the support of the whatever faction. (4) In the process of ferreting out the "three kinds of people," some comrades merely glazed at whether or not a rival organization harbored the "three kinds of people," whereas in the case of the "three kinds of people" in the factional organization in which they themselves had joined, they would simply refrain from trying to ferret them out with seriousness, or reduce big matters to small ones, and small ones to naught. History of the "Cultural Revolution" indicates that there have been the "three kinds of people" in the mass organizations of all factions. We must strictly prevent ferreting out the "three kinds of people" from becoming liquidating one faction or another. (5) Some comrades even today think that in staffing organs with cadres, we must look after both factions, we must seek "balance" so as to exercise "control," alleging that people of certain organs, certain units, all belonged to one faction; this, too, suggests a factionalist view. (6) Some comrades even today still relishes on drawing boundary lines by people and by faction, viewing cadres as belonging to certain persons or belonging to this or that faction. We are opposed to drawing such boundary lines according to people and according to faction, appointing people on the basis of affinity, excluding dissidents, and forming cliques to plot for private gains. At the same time, we are also opposed to treating the normal appointment and promotion of cadres from a factionalist point of view. (7) Some people refrain from speaking the truth within the party but relish on uttering factionalist words with people who shared the same faction with themselves in the past, engaging themselves in extra-organizational activities, and sabotaging the party's unity and integrity. (8) Some people refrain from applying principles to those who shared a faction with themselves in the past, utilize each other, or even mind not the violating of party discipline and laws of the state in making use of the power and office in their hands to plot for private gains for their own small band of cronies.

In order to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," we must also seriously eliminate the "remnant style of the Cultural Revolution." This "remnant style" is a dark style, a fiendish style, which brings great harm to the party. Examples of such a style at present consist of the following: (1) There are a very small number of party members and cadres who, on account of personal gratitude or grievance or political opportunism, or taking a factionalist stand, resort to hurling clandestine accusations, making false complaints, providing trumped up stories, turning things upside down, and framing innocent people and thereby force organizations at various levels to investigate those stories, clarify those questions, and hence waste not a little time and energy; this has resulted in a great deal of loss to the people's undertakings. (2) In some departments and units, the situation of decentralization, liberalism and anarchism is quite serious; they take the party organization as the Security Council of the United Nations. When a decision by the superior level tallies with their own interest, they would cast a vote; otherwise, they would simply abstain or veto it. (3) Some people even today still relish on passing on grapevine news, or even fabricate rumors and insinuations, murmuring about this or that person, handing out estimates and guesses, and thereby making a big fuss and setting

off unrest amongst the populace. (4) Some people fail to make a distinction between intra-party and extra-party matters and hence divulge matters discussed within the party ranks to people outside the party at random, making it impossible for certain units to protect their secrets. (5) Some comrades fail to set straight the relationship between individuals and the organization, they fail to respect collective leadership, they fail to listen to other comrades' opinions, and they exercise dictatorial discretion and monopolist conduct, making what they say count. (6) Some people even today still embrace the view of turning their spearhead upward, and regarding the general orientation as not far from being correct; hence they detract organizations and leaders at the superior level at random. (7) Some people even today still think that honest people often become short-changed; one can hardly accomplish any big things without telling the right kind of falsehood; and hence they propagate within the party the allegation that "there is no honesty to speak of in political struggle." (8) Some people like to brag but not to be criticized, and once they are criticized they immediately jump, as if the tiger's seat is not for anyone to touch. You can only say good things about the departments under his jurisdiction, and not to pick on any faults; once anyone is allowed to compel them to examine themselves, they immediately say that you are perpetrating a "case of injustice, falsehood, and error." (9) Some people choose to gloss over their faults and dress up their wrongdoings; their eyes are fixed only on others whereas they themselves are correct at all times. What they themselves did yesterday or what they should have done but failed to do yesterday would immediately become a stick today with which they can wield against others. (10) Some people are infected by the bad habit of double-dealing; when people are in power, they would shake your hand, but when people are down, they would give you a kick, thus doing one thing in front of you, and another behind you.

All the above is a part of the remnant poison and influence of the "Cultural Revolution"; in reality, problems are by no means limited to them. For example, on the question of how to treat the rectification of unjust, false and erroneous cases of litigation, on the question of how to treat reform, on the question of how to treat intellectuals, etc., etc., they are still the remnant poison and influence of the "Cultural Revolution" making trouble. Some of these problems are quite serious. In the face of these problems, we must invariably seek to solve them.

In order to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," the most important thing is to organize party members to do a good job in studying the "Resolution on Certain Questions of History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" passed by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, to unify everybody's thinking really under this "Resolution," in order to enable everybody to really understand why we need to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" in theory and in practice. Through the thorough negations of the "Cultural Revolution," we must enable the vast ranks of our party members to further unify their thinking, elevate their perception, strengthen their party character, eliminate their factionalism, and exert their efforts together, resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, so as to struggle for the realization of the party's overall objectives and general tasks.

At present, there is still another noteworthy problem, which is the necessity of our profound implementation during party rectification of our provincial party committee's "Proceedings of the Work Conference on Problems of Xian Municipality." After more than 2 years' practice, it has been proved that this "Proceedings" of our provincial party committee tallies with the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee; it tallies with the actual situation in Xian Municipality; it is the correct document to solve certain problems left over by history in Xian Municipality, and to cleanse away the remnant poison and influence of the "Cultural Revolution." During our party rectification this time, we must through the profound implementation of the spirit of the "Proceedings" thoroughly eliminate factionalism, strengthen our party character and unity, so as to attain the goal of promoting our party rectification, promoting our reform and promoting our economic construction.

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CS0: 4005/799

NORTHWEST REGION

'CULTURAL REVOLUTION', 'LEFTIST' IDEOLOGY CRITICIZED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Li Xipu [2671 3305 3302]: "Thoroughly Negate the 'Cultural Revolution'; Resolutely Effect a Thorough Rupture with the 'Leftist' Ideology"]

[Text] From this stage of our province's practice in party rectification, we can clearly see: a small number of party members still have a muddled perception and mistaken view of the "Cultural Revolution"; remnant factionalism is still quite serious in certain units; the task of examining the "three kinds of people" has also not progressed very smoothly; in particular, a small number of people who made serious mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution" and those who have already been verified as the "three kinds of people" are still openly or clandestinely adhering to their mistaken stand and resisting and interfering with this task of examining the "three kinds of people." These problems which have become exposed within the party reflect in essence the fact that the remnant poison of the "Cultural Revolution" is not yet thoroughly eliminated. If our ideological perception is not improved to thoroughly eliminate the ideological influence of the "Left," realize the ideological unity of the whole party, consciously implement the party's line, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, and still less accomplish comprehensively the formidable tasks of our party rectification sorting out the "three kinds of people" this time. Therefore, at present we are putting emphasis on the study of the "Resolution" passed by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, further elimination of the ideological influence of the "Left," and thorough negation of the "Cultural Revolution." Whether or not we can maintain a high degree of ideological and political unanimity with the party Central Committee is a big question which concerns the victory or defeat of our party rectification this time; we shall not take it lightly.

Thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" is the practical action of adhering to the spirit of the "Resolution" passed by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee and conscientiously implementing the party Central Committee's decision on party rectification. After the Third Plenary Session, our party established anew our Marxist ideological and political lines. The "Resolution" of the Sixth Plenary Session made the correct decision on thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" by clearly

pointing out that the "Cultural Revolution" was not, nor could have been, a revolution in any sense or social progress, but an internal disturbance erroneously started by the leader, utilized by the counterrevolutionary cliques, which brought serious calamities to the party, the state and the various nationalities of the people. The party Central Committee's decision on party rectification repeatedly emphasizes that the tasks of our party rectification this time are to unify our organization. The core of these four tasks is in turn to thoroughly eliminate the remnant poison of the "Cultural Revolution" ideologically, politically and organizationally. Circular No 9 of the central guidance committee requires the various units engaged in party rectification to make sure to administer amongst the vast ranks of our party members a profound education on thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution," to study anew the "Resolution" of the Sixth Plenary Session, to strive to eliminate factionalism and strengthen our party character. No doubt, all this conforms entirely to the spirit of the "Resolution" of the Sixth Plenary Session and the decision on party rectification, and there is no such question as "deviation" obtaining. On the contrary, our carrying out a profound education on thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" aims precisely at the profound implementation of the spirit of the "Resolution" and the "Decision" as to sweep away the obstacles in our path ahead and do an even better job in party rectification.

Thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" helps facilitate further elimination of the influence of the "Left" and unify our ideology. Since the founding of our state, "Leftist" mistakes continued off and on for nearly 20 years; during the "Cultural Revolution" they developed to their peak. After the Third Plenary Session, the party Central Committee has led us to accomplish a great deal of work in eliminating "Leftist" ideas and achieved conspicuous results. We should say that the party Central Committee, insofar as its guiding ideology is concerned, has already thoroughly eliminated the influence of the "Left" and accomplished the return to order from chaos; but this is not equivalent to our every locality, every unit, every department and every party having gotten rid of the "Leftist" remnant, having returned to order from chaos. It is also a fact that, since the Third Plenary Session, each time when the party Central Committee made a new decision or formulated a new policy, there were always some who wished to criticize this and that, complain here and there, or they would even resist and refuse to implement. Up to the very present, some people still continue to point their fingers at this and at that, failing to show sufficient understanding; some still stubbornly cling to "eating from the common pot" and their "iron bowl," with the spring wind of reform never reaching their little kingdoms. This is just as the decision on party rectification says, "Today, among not a few of our party organizations and members, the influence of the remnant poison of the 10-year internal turmoil still remains to be eliminated," "some party members and cadres still remain to be liberated from the fetters of the 'Leftist' ideology of the past." Hence, only by thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" and effecting a thorough rupture with the influence of the "Leftist" ideology can we further implement conscientiously the party's

Marxist ideological, political and organizational lines in our practice" and conscientiously maintain ideological and political unanimity with the party Central Committee.

Thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" helps facilitate further rectification of our party workstyle. Since the Third Plenary Session, our party, for the sake of rectifying our party workstyle, has spent a great deal of energy and done very hard work, and also with conspicuous results. Yet, over the years problems with our party workstyle still remain quite numerous; for example, anarchism, liberalism, sectarianism, bucreaucratism, plotting for private gains by making use of one's own power, and entering through the back door and corrupt practice of the like are still rather common; problems exposed during our party rectification operations are even more shocking; some caused the state to sustain losses of hundreds and thousands of yuan because of their serious bucreaucratism, some took it upon themselves to raise their own salaries and the salaries of those around them in violation of regulations of state policy, some played tricks by reversing occasions of examination and approval in order to give outstanding appraisal of positions and titles for themselves and those around them; in many localities and units it also happened that people doing whatever jobs would plot for their private gains precisely on those jobs, and hence a contingent of "housing hoarders," "electricity hoarders," "commerce hoarders," "land hoarders," "road hoarders," and "vehicle hoarders" has now emerged. Such situations were rarely heard of prior to the "Cultural Revolution," indeed, but why they are so serious today? If we trace their causes, it lies precisely in the remnant poison of the "Cultural Revolution" having not yet been thoroughly eliminated. Therefore, the decision on party rectification points out: "Our party rectification this time must resolutely solve this problem and firmly wipe out such unhealthy practices." In order to rectify our party workstyle, restore and develop our party's fine tradition and workstyle, we must first of all seek to solve the problem from its root, i.e., we must thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution." Otherwise, no matter how loudly you might cry about rectifying our party workstyle and no matter how above reproach your subjective wishes might prove to be, it would be very difficult to fundamentally rectify our party workstyle, and very difficult to maintain and strengthen our party discipline.

Thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" aims at eliminating factionalism and strengthening our party character. Factionalism is a product of the "Cultural Revolution." If we fail to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," there would be still shelter for factionalism, which can then hardly be uprooted as a whole. Yet, because of various reasons, our province in the past has done hardly a thorough job in exposing, criticizing and examining pertinent cases, many major principles and matters of right and wrong have not been clarified, many incidents that took place during the "Cultural Revolution" have not been thoroughly examined or handled, the factionalism of many units has not been thoroughly eliminated, even today certain people of serious factionalist inclinations are still creating "earthquake factions" in their units and continue to resort to factionalist activities. They are doing their best to

defend the activities on their own part and on the part of their faction during the "Cultural Revolution," insisting on seeing who wins the argument and who is right from the factionalist point of view. Among those who belonged to the same faction, their friendship remains strong; they keep nothing from each other, or even go so far as to divulge their own organs' secrets and pass on information to each other clandestinely. In relation to those of a different faction, they seem close in appearance but remain insulated in their spirit and hence have a hard time maintaining any smooth relationship. Especially when personnel matters are involved and questions of historical aftermaths are being handled, they either resort to the so-called "balance" or practice drawing a line according to what persons and which factions are involved by making appointments only according to who is closer to oneself and by excluding dissidents. There is precisely one such unit in our province, where people who committed various mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution" happen to retain control over leadership in many crucial departments of this unit; from top to bottom, they thus form a sheer "network of connected persons" and thereby bring into reality a single faction holding power. In the case of people not belong to their faction during the "Cultural Revolution," even if they had prosecuted them wrongfully, they would refrain from rectifying their cases; it was only after repeated urging by the superior level that they were compelled during party rectification this time to reluctantly rectify their cases. But in the case of those belonging to their own faction, even if rather serious problems were discovered, they would do all they could to shelter them, promote them time and again, and appoint them to important posts. This has resulted in party ideology, workstyle and organization and there being seriously impure; the party's fighting stamina has been weakened; the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies has been affected; the four modernizations drive has been affected; and our party rectification and reform have been affected. From this, it is not difficult for us to see that, while factionalism continues only in a remnant form, while those with a serious factionalist mentality number only a few, their power is by no means negligible, and they still have a market. Hence, we must thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution" in a forthright, clear-cut manner; we must clearly and thoroughly tell people, the "Cultural Revolution" has been negated, so factionalism, factionalist organizations and factionalsit activities, as its products, are bound to, and should, be eliminated along with it. No faction can be said to have been correct in any sense; "when the skin is gone, where can hair attach itself"?! Otherwise, we would be unable to uproot factionalism; this is an enlightenment provided us by history and practice since the "Cultural Revolution" which should be treasured. At present, whether we are party members or party-member cadres, we must all keep in line with ideological reality and seriously cleanse away the remnant poison and influence of the "Cultural Revolution," do our best to eliminate factionalsim ideologically, politically and organizationally, genuinely unify our thinking under the "Resolution," and do even better in maintaining ideological and political unanimity with the party Central Committee, work with a common goal and coordinated efforts, unite together, so as to struggle for the realization of the general tasks and overall objectives determined by our 12th Party Congress.

Thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" is the premise and foundation for doing a good job in our work to examine the "three kinds of people." These "three kinds of people" are the offspring of the "Cultural Revolution"; they closely followed Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their fellow counterrevolutionaries in opposing the party and endangering the party. Thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" may enable us to see clearly the necessity and urgency of cleansing the "three kinds of people" as well as reinforce our determination to cleanse them. If we fail to thoroughly negate the "Cultural Revolution," we shall lose our premise and foundation for cleansing the "three kinds of people" and that would make it hard for us to conscientiously and accurately master our policy of cleansing them. Meanwhile, we should also see that examining the "three kinds of people" and establishing the "third echelon," are closely related to each other. If the "three kinds of people" cannot be thoroughly cleansed away, they are bound to leave the cause of our party with delayed troubles. If the "three kinds of people" are further selected and fostered as the "third echelon," that would be equivalent to a farmer saving a snake," its consequence would be dreadful to contemplate. From the point of view of our province's examination and investigation work, our tasks are extraordinarily heavy, and our progress in our work is also not even enough. Some leading comrades have failed to give our examination and investigation work sufficient attention; their performance has been flabby and meek. Some party members refrain from making reports on cases they know, show reluctance in supplying pertinent data to their organizations, show reluctance in coming forward as witness, or even fear the "three kinds of people" and dare not struggle against the "three kinds of people" or those who have committed serious mistakes in a clear-cut manner. These situations suggest that the remnant poison of the "Cultural Revolution" not only still remains in the party but also plays a role in various circles and becomes an obstacle in the implementation of the party's various policies and the examination and investigation of the "three kinds of people." From all this, we can see that further elimination of the influence of the "Leftist" ideology is of some realistic significance.

Thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" must correctly handle policy. The "Cultural Revolution" was a political struggle occurring under special historical conditions. Comrades who made mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution" period mostly had to do with questions of ideological perception; we must believe that, under the guidance of the correct line since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee and with the concrete assistance of their party organizations and comrades, they are capable of recognizing and correcting their mistakes. We should help them draw a boundary line between party character and factionalism correctly, and between general mistakes, serious mistakes and the "three kinds of people." With respect to those who have committed serious mistakes, we must seriously and responsibly do our ideological work well, educate them to treat their mistakes correctly, to acknowledge their mistakes, examine their mistakes and correct their mistakes with attitude or loyalty toward the party and responsibility toward the people in a manner of seeking truth from facts.

With respect to comrades who have committed general mistakes, we should also take the initiative to practically explain the situation, do a good job in examination, conscientiously sum up experiences and lessons. Insofar as the vast ranks of the party members are concerned, whether they are new party members or old ones who have retreated to the second and third front, they must all accept the education on thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution" without any exception, seriously study the documents, deeply carry out examination, and consciously sum up experiences and lessons. This manner of conduct helps sort out the deeply hidden, real "three kinds of people." helps elevate the ideological consciousness of the vast ranks of the party members, strengthen their party character and their ability to correctly distinguish between political right and wrong, fully develop their enthusiasm and creativity, so as to make still greater contributions to the overall victory of our party rectification work and the creation of a new situation in our socialist modernization and construction.

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CS0: 4005/800

NORTHWEST REGION

XIZANG RECEIVES BETTER HEALTH CARE, EDUCATION

OW210518 Beijing XINHUA in English 0206 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Lhasa, 21 Sep (XINHUA)--People in Tibet are getting taller, and healthier and many more are receiving education than ever before, according to the autonomous region's statistical bureau.

The latest figures show thatn 1.93 million people live "on the roof of the world" in Tibet--60 percent more than in 1958, the year before democratic reforms ended serfdom here.

According to statistics, 95.1 percent of the region's population last year were of Tibetan nationality, and population growth was running at 2 percent a year--the highest in Tibet's history.

China's one-child policy does not apply to Tibet, where child-bearing has been encouraged alongside economic development.

The population of minority nationalities here, such as Monba, Lhoba, Teng and Sharpa, has also increased significantly.

A survey of 6,600 Tibetans aged seven to 17 in 1982 showed an increase of 9.28 centimeters in height, 10 centimeters in chest measurement and 3.87 kilograms in weight, compared with 1965 figures.

The 1982 nationwide census showed that the autonomous region then had more than 8,000 college graduates and undergraduates, 90,900 students taking middle school education, and 311,000 at primary school. Tibet had 99 percent illiteracy before liberation.

Expansion of agricultural production and animal husbandry has improved living standards, and in 1982, the peasants and herding families have an average of 272.5 kilograms of grain per person, and 35.5 kilograms of meat, opposed to 100 kilograms of grain and little meat and butter in 1951.

Today, 940 hospitals, clinics, epidemic prevention stations and materity and child care centers in urban and rural areas offer free treatment.

The infant mortality rate in the 1980's is 19 percent, compared with 42.7 percent in the 1950's.

Contagious diseases like smallpox, measles and TB have either been eliminated or are well under control. Two outbreaks of measles in 1936 and 1947 killed one-third of the population in some counties in eastern Tibet.

Until the early part of this century, the population hovered around 900,000, where it had stayed since the Seventh Century A.D. Over the past two centuries population growth had been hampered by a shortage of the means of production and low productivity.

CSO: 4000/456

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FUZHOU PLA ELIMINATES LEFTIST INFLUENCE

OW110903 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 84 p 1

[Excerpt] After diligently studying the party rectification documents and special lectures negating the "Cultural Revolution," the Fuzhou Military Region party committee mobilized party members of subordinate organs to boldly sum up the experience and lessons in thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution."

While studying the documents in the early stage of the party rectification, the Fuzhou Military Region party committee was deeply aware that some comrades were still influenced by the ideas of the "Cultural Revolution" that "Only I am the revolutionary," "Only I am correct," "Only I am steady," and "I act under orders." An important cause for the influence was that these comrades had failed to sum up the experience and lessons in light of their actual situation. They made a lot of empty talk without touching specific questions, discussing mostly matters concerning the unit or other people and few about themselves or their thinking. For this reason, the military region party committee urged all party members to conscientiously study the documents, penetratingly understand the spiritual essence of the speeches by the leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the military commission, and, in light of their actual thinking, conduct in-depth discussions to find the root cause in order to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influence of the "Cultural Revolution." Standing Committee members of the military region party committee and old comrades who had retreated to the second front took the lead in analyzing themselves and went down to organs and three major departments under the military region to conduct the analysis together with other comrades in order to straighten out the "leftist" ideological influence and learn the experience and lessons and raise their ideological awareness by thoroughly negating the "Cultural Revolution."

CSO: 4005/890

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SICHUAN: CHENGDU MILITARY REGION THEORETICAL EDUCATION

HK071001 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Since last winter, all subordinate units in the Chengdu Military Region have universally unfolded regular theoretical education for in-service cadres. By the end of August this year, approximately 10,000 cadres had taken part in the study of the subjects, including philosophy and political economy of Marxism. Of them, some 3,400 have obtained the certificates of one subject--philosophy.

In the course of regular theoretical education for cadres, all units of the Chengdu Military Region have paid attention to conducting education in many forms in the light of the different characteristics of cadres of various kinds. Their main methods are:

1. They have linked cadres' theoretical study with examinations of higher education for cadres pursuing self-study.
2. They have encouraged cadres to pursue self-study respectively, have given guidance to cadres in groups, and have conducted unified examinations.
3. They have conducted training for cadres by rotation.

In the course of study, leading cadres at all levels of the Chengdu Military Region have been able to set an example and to be strict with themselves. Many of them have corrected their past malpractices of only getting other people to study, giving tests to lower levels only, and not being involved in study themselves. They have raced against time to study hard.

Some 300 or the 400 leading cadres at and above the regimental level who entered the Chengdu Military Region's first unified examination in philosophy for cadres, have obtained the certificate of one subject.

CSO: 4005/890

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SICHUAN MEETING ON TRAINING DUAL-PURPOSE TALENT

HK090340 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A meeting to establish the Sichuan provincial and Chengdu military regional committee for guiding joint army-people efforts to train talented people for use in both civilian work and the military, and the first meeting of the committee, concluded on 6 September. Responsible comrades of Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial CPPCC, and Chengdu Military Region Yang Rudai, Wang Chenghan, Yang Chao, and Qiao Xueping attended the closing ceremony and made speeches.

During the meeting the participants summed up and exchanged experiences, and discussed the formation and work guidelines of the guidance committee. The meeting decided to place the joint training, management, and employment of talented people by army and people on the agenda of the party, government, and army leading organs.

Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee; (Wang Jinquan), deputy political commissar of Chengdu Military Region; and Yang Chao, chairman of the Sichuan CPPCC, are chairmen of the committee. (Cai Zhaofa), deputy director of the general office of the provincial CPC committee, and (Shao Nong), deputy director of the political department of the military region, are secretaries general of the committee. The guidelines for the committee make the following stipulations:

1. The committee will seriously implement the spirit of the instructions of Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping on learning science and culture and training dual-purpose talent for use in both civilian work and the military. Proceeding from the realities of the army and the localities, it will focus on the requirements of army modernization and of the demobilization and transfer of cadres and fighters from the army to the localities to take part in socialist construction, and will accordingly step up guidance over the training of dual-purpose talent. It will continually solve new situations and problems that crop up in work.
2. PLA units at and above regimental-level and local prefectures, cities, and counties will set up corresponding guidance committees or leadership groups to be responsible for organizing and guiding the local PLA units in training dual-purpose talent.

3. The army and the localities will assist each other in the work.

4. Under the leadership of the guidance committee, the departments concerned of the army and the localities will together decide on standards for examining dual-purpose talent, and organize unified examinations.

CSO: 4005/890

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

XIZANG POLICE WORK CONFERENCE--The conference on educating, consolidating, and training the Xizang armed police opened in Lhasa on the morning of 5 September. A total of 30 persons attended the meeting, including detachment heads, the chief of staff of the armed police, and responsible comrades of all departments, bureaus, sections, and offices under the general detachment administration. This conference will further promote the in-depth and healthy development of work concerning education, consolidation, and training of grassroots detachments of the region's armed police and bring about a new situation in the building of the armed police. At the opening ceremony, (Zhou Dakang), deputy head of the general detachment, delivered an opening speech. (Wang Tingliang), head of the general detachment, made an important speech. [Text] [HK110656 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Sep 84]

GUANGDONG PLA RECRUITMENT--The province's recruitment of new PLA soldiers for the winter of 1984 will begin in early October. This will be the first of its kind since the promulgation of the new military service law. The recruitment targets for this winter are as follows: in rural areas, recruit those youths whose educational level is junior middle school graduate, who perform well in all aspects, and whose families have ample labor force. In cities and country towns, recruit 1983 and 1984 senior middle school graduates; recruit a small number of female youths from 1984 senior middle school graduates. No young staff members or workers in administrative organs, organizations, enterprises, and institutions, and no students will be recruited. The age range and conditions of recruited soldiers are as follows: male youths must be between 18 and 20 years of age and must be over 1.6 meters in height. Senior middle school graduates who are 17 years old can also be recruited on a voluntary basis. Female youths must be between 17 and 19 years of age and must be over 1.55 meters in height. [Text] [HK200922 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Sep 84]

CSO: 4005/890

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI RADIO DECRIES LEHMAN'S VISIT TO PRC

OW300455 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] During his visit to China, U.S. Secretary of the Navy Lehman was accorded an especially courteous reception by leaders of our armed forces. Moreover, Premier Zhao Ziyang received this envoy, sent by President Reagan, at Zhongnanhai as a distinguished guest.

It is reported, however, that, in the first statement he issued after visiting China, Lehman haughtily alleged: I have opened the door of China's coastal defense by making this visit. From now on, American warships can sail into China's major harbors, as they did 35 years ago when the Kuomintang was in power on the mainland.

Lehman also, very impolitely, slandered our armed forces by alleging: Most Chinese soldiers are poorly educated, and they cannot catch up with advanced countries in weapons and equipment in 30 years. The limited quantity of unsophisticated weapons and technical equipment provided by the United States for the Chinese communists will never constitute an actual threat to our Asian allies and Kuomintang China.

After reading this statement by the American secretary of the navy, those who are not aware of the actual state of affairs would probably think that, in selling weapons to China, the United States aims at drawing her close, or that the United States has done so because it regards China as one of its allies. In fact, however, people who closely follow international affairs, especially the development of Sino-U.S. relations, know well that the so-called paralyzing strategy, designed to block Asian searoutes, was first advanced by Lehman. Since Lehman was appointed secretary of the navy in 1981, the U.S. Navy has more frequently conducted ever larger-scale joint exercises with the navies of Japan, South Korea, and Thailand.

One cannot but note this fact: The military exercises, conducted by U.S. Armed Forces in the Asia-Pacific region in the past, were directed mainly against the Soviet Union. However, since Lehman was appointed secretary of the navy, such exercises have been obviously directed against China, as well as the Soviet Union. This is what is called preparing oneself for both eventualities. Moreover, the military exercise--Team Spirit 84--being conducted by the U.S. Armed Forces with South Korea, and the joint military

exercise conducted with the Japanese Navy to lay mines and block the major Asian ~~lanes~~ ^{seas}, are directed mainly against our country. In fact, even the chieftain of the U.S. Navy did not hide this. After the conclusion of the joint exercise by the Japanese and U.S. navies, he claimed, in the tone of a big-power hegemonist: This exercise shows that, in case of a crisis in the Korean Peninsula and the Taiwan Straits, the U.S. 7th Fleet and the Japanese and Korean navies could block the Taiwan Straits, the Korea Strait, and the Straits of Malacca in a few days to ensure the security and independence of Korea and the Republic of China [zhong hua min guo].

The results of Lehman's visit to China once again shows that we just cannot convert the U.S. imperialists by exercising restraint and forbearance and according to them a warm reception--on the contrary, by so doing, we further connive with their hostility to our country.

CSO: 4005/889

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI SAYS CRITICISM OF PLA UNJUSTIFIED

OW280453 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Recently, at the instruction of certain people of the central authorities, the armed forces have been accused of another newcrime. The PLA has been accused of having been influenced by ultraleftist thinking over the past several decades, and the so-called leftist mistakes the armed forces allegedly committed during the cultural revolution have also been widely publicized. We cannot help but point out that such an accusation is absolutely unjustified and preposterous; it is nothing but a vicious vilification of the armed forces. It is easy to see from such an irrational accusation that certain people are trying to carry out an extensive purge of military cadres in the name of repudiating the influence of ultraleftist ideas in the armed forces.

The allegation that our armed forces have been influenced by ultraleftist thinking over the past several decades is not worth refuting at all. Numerous historical facts eloquently prove that our armed forces have always followed the party's correct leadership, especially over the past several decades. It is specifically because of the party's correct leadership that our armed forces have demonstrated its invincibility in fighting north and south and achieved complete revolutionary victory in building a new China. Everyone knows that the leaders as well as the broad masses of cadres of our armed forces have always been resolute in adhering to the party's correct line and in repudiating any left or right tendency.

Let's recall some historical facts: During the Lushan Conference 25 years ago, Marshal Peng Dehuai and Chief of General Staff Huang Kecheng, the two most outstanding generals of our armed forces, were the first to stand up to resist and reject the leftist line in disregard of their own safety; they bravely defended the interests of the state and the people. During the tumultuous decade when the gang of four suppressed the overwhelming majority of party and government leaders, the armed forces and their leaders were virtually the only ones who dared to step forward to stop and confront the lawlessness of the Red Guards and other rebellious factions. In those days, commanders and fighters of the armed forces were instructed by their leaders to stop the atrocities of the smashers and grabbers and protect state property and the lives of cadres and masses. People certainly remember that because of the protection provided by the leaders of the armed forces, many

party and government cadres survived those days of terror. Moreover, everyone knows that in October 1976, it was the armed forces that played a decisive role in crushing the gang of four and their running dogs in all parts of the country. Specifically, because of the military leaders' energetic support, a large number of party and government cadres, including Comrade Deng Dizoping, were emancipated and their leadership in the central authorities reinstated.

With all these iron-clad truths, how can our armed forces be viciously slandered as having been influenced by leftist thinking for several decades and how can the leaders of our armed forces be accused of having committed leftist mistakes due to the cultural revolution?

It is easy to see that there are now some people who want to eliminate a large number of military cadres they dislike from the armed forces in the name of eradicating the influence of ultraleftist thinking and discrediting the cultural revolution. The extensive scope of the current purge is also unprecedented. For example, You Taizhong, commander of the Guangzhou Military Region, was forced to publicly make self-criticism on 1 August, Army Day, and over 80 percent of cadres of the intermediate and higher echelons of the Guangzhou PLA units have been accused of having committed leftist mistakes during the cultural revolution.

The shake-up of the entire armed forces is causing great concern among the people. Bitter historical lessons tell us that not only will our party, our armed forces, and our people be deeply jeopardized by indiscriminate accusations, denunciations, and criticism, the extensive purge of military cadres will certainly have extremely bad effects on party-army unity and the modernization of the armed forces.

CSO: 4005/889

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA YI ON CHANGES IN BEIJING PARTY COMMITTEE

OW150031 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Since the changes in the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, leading cadres of party committees at all levels have had many doubts and misgivings on their minds. They have seen that the changes in the Beijing Municipal Party Committee and the new criteria set by the central authorities for the choice of party committee leaders have caused very great anxiety among leading members of China's provincial, municipal and autonomous region party committees. Many leading comrades, particularly veteran comrades who were part of the revolutionary very early, are mentally preparing to retire from office. Undoubtedly, such sentiments seriously affect the normal operations of many units.

The age of the leading members of the changed Beijing Municipal Party Committee averages about 50. That is all right. But why has it aroused anxiety among leading members of China's provincial and municipal party committees? It is because the current criteria set by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee for selecting leading comrades do not include qualified personnel who have both ability and political integrity, who are greatly dedicated to their work and have a strong sense of responsibility, and who can create a new situation. Instead, the criteria ask whether those qualified personnel are most faithful and true to that principal leader of the central authorities or not, whether they completely agree with the current policy or not, whether they have felt doubtful about economic reform or disclosed different views or not, and whether they participated in the criticism of Comrade Deng Xiaoping after the "5 April" Tiananmen Incident or not. That is the main criteria for evaluating cadres.

It should be pointed out that the above practice violates the party Central Committee's stipulations on party rectification. Not long ago Comrade Qin Jiwei pointed out: The CPC Central Committee's Decision on Party Rectification stipulates that with regard to issues exposed through party rectification, no one should capitalize on anybody's vulnerable point or come down with the big stick upon anyone. Party members are allowed to argue their cases and have reservations. Any different views or suggestions should be placed on the table for discussion. However, at this second stage of party rectification, cadres who dare to tell the truth and bring problems out into the open are all regarded as targets to be purged. In addition, the choice

of principal leading members of all provincial and municipal party committees is finalized by that man of the central authorities. That also violates the party's principle on organization.

The fundamental way to restore inner-party democracy is to overcome continuously the patriarchal system and the style of "what I say goes." It is necessary to uproot the feudal remnants of "those who submit will prosper, those who resist will perish." Comrade Qin Jiwei has said well: During the 10 chaotic years, indiscriminate criticism and struggle and [word indistinct] seriously sabotaged the normal life within the party. We must bear this lesson firmly in mind forever. But a large number of cadres are attacked and dismissed and replaced under the pretense of so-called left influence, an attitude taken during the period of repulsing the rightist attempt to reverse the correct verdict and the attitude toward the leaders of the central authorities and current policies. Needless to say, this despicable trick has aroused misgivings and anxiety among the vast number of cadres within the party.

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BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BRIEFS

PLOT TO DAMAGE CHINESE PRESTIGE--Some Washington leaders have put forward a new prerequisite for the U.S. Congress to approve the Sino-U.S. Agreement for the Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy. The prerequisite is that China's leaders must guarantee, in writing, that China will not use nuclear arms to attack U.S. allies, including the Kuomintang troops in Taiwan. Actually, Americans are trying to create a false impression that China is unleashing a nuclear war threat, in order to stir up fear among people in various countries, and impair China's international prestige. [Text] [OW212319 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 19 Aug 84]

PLA TROOPS IN HONG KONG--Commanders and fighters of the Guangzhou PLA units hold different views on the stationing of troops in Xianggang in the future. Some comrades hold that it is a matter of course to defend Xianggang, our own territory. However, other comrades are of the opinion that it is not right for the people's army to protect the capitalist system and that we should not protect the rights of capitalists, be they Chinese or foreign, to exploit and oppress the laboring people. [Text] [OW140333 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 11 Aug 84]

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